# North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1850. NO. 3.



THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.


## EFFECTS OF PUNCH DRINKING.

One dark, drizzly, damp, dull and disagreeable day, in the latter part of November, A. D., a tall, gaunt, queer looking customer, dressed in a blue coat with metal buttons, a brimstone-colored vest, and plaid pantaloons, with calfskin terminations, sat solemnly and alone in a little room, situated in a certain little tavern in ——street, city of Philadelphia. Before him was a little round table, on whose top was set a little pitcher of smoking punch "screeching hot," and wine glass. The solitary individual was "York," nothing else, dear child, and that was his second pitcher full—nigh second pitcher empty. One minute after, and you couldn't squeeze a drop out of either pitcher or glass by a forty-two pound hydraulic press.

York rang the bell. The waiter poked his head in at the door.

"Ring, sa?

"Of course I did. Is it clearing off?"

"No, sa—damp, sa—fog so thick, sa, you could ladle it up with a spoon, sa. Have you anything sa?"

"More punch, and strong!"

"Yes sa—immediately, sa!"

The waiter withdrew, and in a few minutes the third pitcher stood before our hero, who attacked it zealously. York had just drained the last glass from the pitcher, and was beginning to feel glorious, when on raising his eyes, he saw his own figure in a large pier glass directly opposite, he rubbed his eyes, winked, started, coughed, and rubbed his eyes again.

"By Jove," said he, "there is some fellow sitting right before me. This is a private room sir, for my sole accommodation." He waited a moment expecting an answer, but the reflection only stared at him and held its peace. "I was saying sir, that this is my private room—mine, sir," cried "York," fetching his voice an octave higher than before. No answer made he rang the bell furiously. The waiter made his appearance.

"Ring, sa?

"Yes, I did ring. Didn't I ask for a private room?"

"Yes, sa, this is a private room."

"It is! why there's a fellow sitting right before me now, on the other side of the table—rot his impudence."

"Table, sa—fellow, sa?"

"Yes, there is—well—never mind. Bring me some more punch and two glasses.

"Yes, sa—immediately, sa."

In a very short time the fourth pitcher, with the two glasses, made its appearance.

York filled one of the glasses and shoved it over the table.

"Will you drink, sir?" said he, addressing the figure in the glass. "Oh you won't drink, old fellow," continued he. "Your liquor is getting cold, and you look as if you were fond of the thing. No answer being returned. York finished the pitcher and rang the bell again. In popped the waiter.

"Ring, sa?"

"To be sure I did. Didn't you hear the bell?"

"I did."

"Didn't I order ap-p-private room, eh?"

"Yes, sa—this is a private room, sa."

"A pretty private room this is, with a f-f-fellow sitting opposite there, won't take a drink of punch when it is offered him and a red nose at that! Oh, never mind I'll try him again."

Presently pitcher No. V., with tumblers to match, was borne in with due state.

"B-b-better try some, old chap, said York, coaxingly, to his double. The reflex merely looked good natured, but said nothing. 'Well,' continued York, 'if that ain't the the m-most infamous—well, never mind, I'll drink the punch,' and so he did every drop of it. About five minutes sufficed to end the pitcher. The waiter came.

'Ring, sa?'

"Why, certain! why shouldn't I? Where's the m-m-man who k-k-keeps this house?"

"Boss, sa—I'll send 'im in."

Shortly after mine host, a quiet looking little man, with a mottled calico-patterned face, a shining bald head, made his appearance.

'W-w-what's to pay?" demanded York, rising and assuming an air of dignity.

"Five punches—five levies, sir."

"There's the money, sir," said York, forking over the coin. 'And now I want to know why, when I call for a p-p-private room, you should put me here with somebody else?'

"There's nobody here but you and I."

"Nobody! do you suppose I can't see? Do you th-th-think I'm drunk? There—look there, two of them, by jingo!'

"Well, sir, I must confess I don't see any but two."

"You can't, eh?' and York dragged the landlord to the table. "Look there," continued he, pointing to the glass. 'Th-th-there's the rascals now. One of them's enough like you to be your brother, and the other's the d——dest, Lord-forsaken, meanest looking white man I ever saw!'

*Spirit of the Times.*

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Hans, what's the matter?

Mine Cot, the sorrel wagon has run away mit the green horse, and broke the axletree of the brick house, what stands by the corner lamp post across de way from de apple trees—run Yaupey, and stop de telegraph, mine Cot, what beebles.

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WHAT A BOY MAY DO. Judge Martin, who recently died at New Orleans, at the age of 84, left his father's house at Marseilles, while a lad, with four francs money; about eighty dollars, as his sole patrimony. To avoid starvation, after he had rambled about the West Indies, he got a place as an apprentice to a printer in North Carolina. After three years' service he was received as a journeyman. In three years he laid up money enough to buy out his employer. Afterwards he came to Louisiana. Here, while Judge of the Supreme Court, he was also partner in a brickyard. After seven years his partner died. In settling their accounts, it was found that every item of their joint house-hold expenses was marked down from day to day, and that for the whole seven years they had shared the same table together, they had each expended, on an average, only 25 cents per day, including food and clothing for their servants, and all the other expenses of housekeeping. During all this time the Judge was receiving a salary of $5000 per year, besides large profits from the brick yard, and from his rents, and money placed at interest, his four hundred francs have since been increased to $500,000, and upwards. During the third of a century he held office, he had to decide immense interests submitted to the Court and no one ever supposed that for millions of money his opinion could be made to swerve a hair's breadth. His integrity was above the slightest suspicion from any quarter. Judge Martin's will takes only *five lines* of writing, and bequeaths his whole estate, valued at $500,000, to his brother, who being only 65, he was wont to call "the boy." It is, therefore, worth just $100,000 a line.

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VEGETABLE INSTINCT. If a pan of water be placed within six inches on either side of the stem of a young pumpkin or vegetable marrow, it will in the course of the night approach it, and will be found in the morning with one of its leaves floating on the water. This experiment may be continued nightly until the plant begins to fruit. If a prop be placed within six inches of a young convolvulus or scarlet runner, it will find it, although the prop be shifted daily. If, after it had twined some distance up the prop, it be unwound and twined in the opposite direction, it will return to its original position, or die in the attempt; yet notwithstanding, if two of these plants grow near each other, and have no stake around which they can entwine, one of them will alter the direction of its spiral, and they will twine around each other. Duhamal placed some kidney beans in a cylinder of moist earth; after a short time they began to germanite, of course sending the plume upwards to the light, and the root down into the soil. After a few days the cylinder was turned one-fourth round, and again and again this was repeated until an entire revolution of the cylinder had been completed. The beans were then taken out of the earth, and it was found that both the plume and radicle had bent to accommodate themselves to every revolution, and the one in its effort to ascend perpendicularly, and the other to descend, had formed a perfect spiral. But although the natural tendency of the roots is downwards, if the soil beneath be dry, and any damp substance be above, the roots will ascend to reach it.

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The purest of human beings must need live in the world as it is; and an education is dangerously imperfect which does dot instruct purity as to what it must openly meet, what it may purely receive, and what it should turn from and repel. If opinion has cried your name up let modesty cry your heart down, lest you deceive it, or it deceives you. There is no less danger in a great name than in a bad one; and no less honor in deserving praise, than enduring it.

Whatever may be the customs and laws of a country, woman always gives the tone to morals.

How absurd to be afraid of death, when we are in the habit of rehearsing it every night.

Who from motives of love hides love, loves ineffably and intensely.

Frowns blight young children, as frosty nights blight young plants.

We all dig our graves with our teeth.

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There are no readers of a paper so hard to please as those who do not subscribe for it. If you hear a man finding fault with a paper, you may put it down as a 'fixed fact' that he has such a tender regard for the editor that he reads his paper at another man's expense.

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ABOUT RIGHT. Some forty years ago, when a man's respectability depended much on his taking a newspaper, a certain shrewd old fellow was one morning enjoying the luxury of perusing his paper, (although he labored under the great disadvantage of not knowing a single letter of the alphabet,) when a more knowing neighbor of his happened in—perhaps to borrow his paper—observed to him that he had his paper wrong end up. The old gentleman, drawing himself up in all the pomposity of affronted dignity, exclaimed, 'I would have you to know, sir, that if I take a paper and *pay for it*, I have a right to read it which end up I please.'

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MILTON. When Milton was going to St. Paul's school, in London, at one of the public examinations, the subject for poetical composition happened to be on our Saviour's first miracle, the turning of water into wine at the marriage. Folios were written and handed in on the subject. When it came to Milton's turn to hand in his poem, from whom not much was expected, he merely wrote on a slate one line:

"The conscious water knew its God, and blushed!"

The judges looked at each other in astonishment—the laconic beauty of the line, and simple sublimity of the idea were so striking. After bestowing encomiums on the more elaborate productions, according to their merits, they awarded the prize to the future bard of "Paradise Lost."

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**Robinson's Shoes.**

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do.
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,
Just received by F. TUCKER & SON.
Aug. 26, 1850. 805—

**Steam Saw Mill!**

I beg leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase lumber to my
**Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,**
where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M.
T. H. SNOW.
Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

**PIANOS! PIANOS!**

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address
A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

**List of Prices.**

| | With metallic or iron plates. | Entire metalic frame. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 octave | $180 to 250, | $250 to 300, |
| 6½ " | 250 to 300, | 275 to 350, |
| 7 " | 300 to 350, | 350 to 500. |

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manofactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.
April, 1840. 806—cow 1y pd.

**Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,**

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
*P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.*
Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

**P. F. PESCUD,**
**Wholesale and Retail Druggist**
FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
**French, English and American Chemicals,**
*Foreign and Domestic Soaps.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Perfumery, | Paints and Oils, |
| Fancy Articles, | Dye Stuffs, |
| Fancy Soaps, | Druggists Labels, |
| Brushes, | Window Glass, |
| Extracts, | Surgical Instruments, |
| Trusses, | Druggists' Glass Ware, |
| Leeches, | Shaker's Herbs and Roots, |

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.
Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.
April 7, 1850. 809—

**A. B. STITH,**
**Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.**

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:
His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.
Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

**LIVERY STABLES**

THE Subscribers take occasion to inform the public generally that they will carry on the business in all its branches, at the old stand, and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact every convenience for travelling, in the way of
Horses, Carriages, Buggies, &c.
Will be supplied on the most favorable and accommodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, Horses, Buggies, Carriages, &c. for sale.

Any persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the east of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage. BUFFALOE & COOKE.
Raleigh, April 5, 1850. 808—

**New Watch and Jewelery Store.**

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of
Watches and Jewelry,
in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers; the latest styles of
**Fashionable Jewelry,**
such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Brooches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.
Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

John M. Sheppard, Jr.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va.
*Office in Front Shocker Warehouse.*

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.
RICHMOND, January 1st, 1850. 792—6m.

**Sketches of North Carolina.**

BEATTIE'S FORD, Lincoln Co. N. C.
October 25, 1850.

A WORK will be published by the undersigned this Spring, entitled as above, giving an accurate account of each County in our State, in Alphabetical order, the derivation of its name, date of formation, its Colonial and Revolutionary History, a Biography of its distinguished citizens, an accurate list of its representation in each branch of the General Assembly, its Towns, Rivers, Population, Resources, Products, and Topography.

The undersigned has for many years been collecting and condensing the material for this work. The archives of our own State have been carefully examined, and copious extracts made from its records. He has procured from the offices of the Board of Trade and Plantations in London many valuable documents. Rare and valuable works have been purchased from abroad, touching the early history of our State, and each County, which have never seen the light. He has been kindly aided by gentlemen in different sections by copies of original documents, and faithful traditional statements, highly important and interesting.

He does not aspire to the position of the Historian, but hopes from records and statistical facts to afford materials to other and abler hands for this pleasing and less laborious duty. This work, it is hoped, will be useful as a book of reference to the statesman and scholar, and man of business or leisure. Occasional extracts have been published in the Standard and other papers of this State, over the signature of "Tacitus."

The History of North Carolina is yet to be written. The remark which one of the ablest Historians of the age, (Bancroft,) has been compelled to make, that "so carelessly has the History of North Carolina been written that the name, merits and end of the first Governor is not known," is a reflection upon us. An examination of the early history of the Counties of North Carolina shows a record of the purest patriotism and indomitable courage. This record is now covered by the dust of age, and unknown by neglect. It is a debt which the present generation owes to the past as well as the future to preserve these memorials; for it often occurs in the history of our race, that facts known to one generation are controverted by the next, and at a succeeding period are considered as doubtful legends, unworthy of historical faith. Our Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, in May 1775, had almost been an illustration of this truth.

"These are deeds which should not pass away,
And names that must not wither; though the earth
Forgets her empires with a just decay,
The enslavers and the enslaved, their death and birth."

This work will be illustrated with a Map of the State, rom latest surveys, and including the new Counties to this date, and sketches in Engravings of some of her beautiful scenery. It will contain about 500 pages, and be furnished at one dollar a copy. Subscriptions will be received and the book furnished at different points of the State. JNO. H. WHEELER.

P. S. Editors of the different Presses in the State are requested to copy the above. The Press will receive in this work a sketch worthy of its influence and importance. Those Editors who publish the above four successive times, and send a copy of the paper containing the same, will be entitled to receive a copy of the work as a return for such notice. J. H. W.
839—4w.

**UNION HOUSE.**

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Members of the approaching Legislature that he is prepared to furnish ten or twelve of them with lodgings and board, at the UNION HOUSE, but a short distance from the Capitol.

The Subscriber will provide comfortable rooms, and good fare, at such prices as the times and market will afford. He pledges himself that no pains or expense will be spared to render his customers comfortable.

Travellers are also invited to call, and transient boarders will be taken. The Subscriber keeps a constant supply of corn and fodder on hand, and will have horses left with him, or the horses of such as may stop at his house, well taken care of.

The Subscriber's House is about one hundred yards from the Capitol, and one door to the east of the Baptist Church.
JAMES HALL.
Raleigh, Sept. 24, 1850. 834—ts.

**BOARD FOR MEMBERS.**

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends that he is prepared to accommodate some twenty-five or thirty of the members of the Legislature with Board and lodgings during the approaching session.

The Subscriber makes no promises which he cannot perform. As to the character of his accommodations and the attention he gives to the comfort of his Boarders, he refers with confidence to those who have boarded with him during former sessions.
JOHN HUTCHINS.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1850. 836—ts.

**Washington Hotel.**

THE Proprietor respectfully informs the Members of the approaching General Assembly, that he is prepared to accommodate with comfortable lodging and good cheer
*Twenty or Twenty-Five of their Number.*
He will spare no pains to satisfy and please his guests. He has all the necessary accommodations, and will devote his best exertions to that end. Terms as moderate as the times will admit. F. W. KING.
Raleigh, Oct. 1, 1850. 836—ts.

**HEARTT & LITCHFORD,**
**Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,**
*HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.*
**Fancy Articles, &c. &c.**

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.
Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 836—

**NOTICE**

IS hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of North Carolina for a Charter to cut a Canal from North River to some point in Currituck Bay.
October 30, 1850. 839—5t.

**Colman's Letters.**

EUROPEAN Life and Manners, in Familiar Letters to Princes, by Henry Colman, Author of European Agriculture, and the Agriculture of France, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland, 2 vols. 12 mo. For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Oct. 24, 1850. 839—

**North Carolina Almanac.**

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839—tf.

**New Medical Works.**

MOHR Redwood and Proctor's Practical Pharmacy, illustrated by 500 Engravings. Principal Diseases of the Valley of North America, by David Drake, M. D. Bucchan's Family Physician. Cod Liver Oil, by S. J. DeJongh, M. D. Copeland on Palsy and Apoplexy. West on Diseases of Children. Day on Diseases of Old Age. Griffeth's Universal Formulary.
This day Received by
H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. 837—

**White Lead,**

5000 lbs. Pure Lead in 25 and 100 lb. kegs, just received at PESCUD'S.
Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

**NEW STORE,**
One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner.
*RALEIGH, N. C.*

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of
*Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cutlery*
GROCERIES, &C.
and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres,
Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, figured and black Alpacas,
Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Colors and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings,
Scalloped linen-cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves,
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Prints—a large lot,
French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bed-ticking, Tablecloths and Diaper,
Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
J. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans—a good assortment,
Hats and Caps of every description,
Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace Chains,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.
H. L. EVANS,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS.
September 18, 1850. 833—

**NEW GOODS FOR 1850.**

THE Subscribers are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLIES, consisting in part of the following:

Black Gro DeLyon and Silver Grey Silks,
Fancy and Black Brocade Silks,
Black, Fancy and White watered do.
Chameleon Silks, Super Chene Silks,
Levantines, Brocade Sernidors,
Plain and watered Poplins,
Lyonese Cloths, Parametta,
Silk and wool Chene Muslin De Lanes and Cashmeres
Chameleon Turks,
English, French and German Merinos,
Striped, Printed, and Plain Muslin DeLaines and Cashmeres, Chameleon Alpacas,
Ribbon, Velvet, and Hair Ball Trimmings,
Black Silk Lace,
French work Capes, Collars and Cuffs,
Jackonet, Check, Swiss, India Book,
Dotted, Tarlton and Nansook Muslins,
Bonnet, Cape, Neck, Cuff and Belt Ribbons,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Shawls and Visites,
Ladies and Misses Paris Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Real Valencia Thread Edgings,
Tapes, Bobbins, Edgings and Insertings, &c.
R. TUCKER & SON.
Raleigh Sept 11, 1850. 832—

**BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!**
**Henry D. Turner,**
**Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer**
No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of
Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,
Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books,
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.
Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published.
Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

**NEW BOOK STORE,**
Just Opened Two Doors Above R. Smith's Store.
**RALEIGH, N. C.**

THE Subscriber has just opened a Book Store in Raleigh, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's Store, where he offers to the public
**SCHOOL BOOKS,**
Of almost every description, together with a large collection of
**RELIGIOUS WORKS,**
From the pens of eminent authors of the different Denominations; also,
**Stationery,**
Of excellent quality; all of which he proposes to sell on very reasonable terms.

Any Book not on hand at present, can be ordered and received by the Subscriber in a few days, and he will be prompt to fulfil all orders from town or country.
JOHN W. O'NEAL.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. 833—tf.

**NEW STOCK OF**
**BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.**

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a first rate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.
HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.
Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 835—tf.

**Cod Liver Oil**

A FRESH supply of Rushton, Clark & Co's, which we believe to be superior to any we have seen. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

**NOTICE.**

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina for an act of incorporation for the Murfreesborough Joint Stock Mining Company.
October 23, 1850. 836—3t

**Medicine Chests.**

A FURTHER supply of these beautiful Medicine Chests just received at
PESCUD'S Drug Store.
Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 827—

**NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!**
**RALEIGH, N. C.**
*Two Doors above Richard Smith's Old Stand,*

ALEXANDER CREECH, takes great pride and pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, and the surrounding Country, that he has just received from the North, and now opened for sale and inspection, a STOCK OF GOODS selected by himself with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers. A stock that will favorably compare with any stock in the State, and which he is determined to sell at such unprecedented low prices, that all he desires is to give him a call to ensure a sale. His goods were bought for sale and not to grace his shelves, and all he asks is to give him a very small advance on Northern prices.

If you wish bargains, call at his Store two doors above Mr. R. Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stiths & Co's. Auction and Commission Store.

His Stock consists in part of the following:

**For the Ladies.**

A large and varied assortment of beautiful Prints of latest Styles, Black and figured Alpaccas, Cashmeres, Plain and figured Muslin Delaines, Ginghams, Jackonet and plain Cambric, Swiss and Book Muslin, Bonnet, Belt, Cap and Taffity Ribbons, Velvet Trimmings, Thread and Cotton Lace and edgings, Linen and Cambric H'k'fs, Cotton, Silk and Pongee H'k'fs, Plain and figured Bobinet, a beautiful assortment of Shawls, very low, a large and varied assortment of Hosiery for Ladies, Misses, and Infants, a well selected assortment of Ladies and Misses Shoes and Gaiters, and a great variety too tedious to mention, such as are usually found in similar well selected assortments.

**For the Gentlemen.**

Black French cloths and Cassimeres, Fancy ditto, Tweedes, some very heavy Woollen Tweedes, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Black and fancy Sattin Vestings, Marino assorted, Woollen Vesting very low, Flannel, all wool, Bleached Shirting and Sheeting, Bleached and unbleached Jeans, a large assortment of fancy Cravats, very low, a good assortment of gentlemen's Hosiery and Gloves, Blankets uncommonly low, Silk, Moleskin, California and other styles of Hats, Cloth and Silk Plush Caps, Gentlemens Boots and Shoes, Boys and Negroe's do. Cotton Cards, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Do give him a call and you will not regret it.
ALEX. CREECH.
Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

**NEW STORE.**

THE Undersigned most respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together, in the Tailoring and Clothing business, under the firm of J. J. Biggs & Co. They have opened a New Store, a few doors below the North Carolina Bookstore, where they will be happy to see all of their old Friends and Patrons, and pledge themselves to sell cheaper than ever. They can at all times warrant a good fitting Suit of Clothes.

Call and examine their fine Stock of Ready Made Clothes. Also, their Stock of fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

To the Members of the approaching Legislature, they would say, it shall be to their advantage to patronize the new firm of J. J. Biggs & Co. Call next door to Mr. Root's Jewelry Store.
J. J. BIGGS,
SYLVESTER SMITH.
Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. 837—6t.

**TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,**
**And the Public Generally.**

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Sylvester Smith, it will henceforward be conducted under the firm of J. J. Biggs & Co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, but is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of
**Ready Made Clothing.**
Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, will also be kept up a beautiful assortment of which, is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.

Mr. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department, as heretofore.
J. J. BIGGS.
Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. 837—6t.

***NEW GOODS,***
**FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE,**
**At J. CREECH'S.**

JUST received and opened for sale, one of the largest assortments of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods in this City, consisting in part of the following articles:
Sup. Bl'k Twilled French Cloths, to medium qualities,
Superior Black Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimers,
" Cashmere, Velvet and Merino Vestings,
All kinds of Fancy Tweeds, Satternets and K. Jeans,
A large assortment of Ladie's Worsted Goods, all colors,
Merinoes, Thibet Cloths,
Cashmeres, DeLains, and Alpaccas,
A large assortment of Prints and Ginghams,
A great variety of Shawls, from 35 cents to $7.
Fine Fashionable Bonnets and Ribbon, Flowers, Laces, Gloves and Trimmings,
Fashionable Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Rifles, double and single barrel Guns and Pistols,
Hardware, Cutlery and Glassware,
Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods were bought entirely for cash, and will be sold at a great deduction from former prices, as my motto is quick sales and small profits. Call and you will buy bargains.
J. CREECH.
Raleigh Sept. 17, 1850 833—

**BUFFALOE & COOKE,**
**Wholesale and Retail Grocers, &c.**
OLD MARKET ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscribers having connected themselves in business, under the Firm of BUFFALOE & COOKE, take this occasion to inform the public that they will keep constantly on hand all articles necessary for the uses of the Family or Farm. Their stock consists in part of the following articles:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bacon and Lard, | Iron and Nails, |
| Flour, Meal and Corn, | Cast and German Blis. Steel |
| Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugars, | Castings, Trace Chains, and Weeding Hoes, |
| Coffee, Molasses, and Salt, | Sole and Upper Leather, |
| Sperm, Adamantine, and Tallow Candles, Soaps, | Powder and Shot, and Lead Tobacco, Snuffs, &c. |

Country produce—particularly corn, fodder, and dry beef-hides—will be taken at fair exchange.

The above articles have been carefully selected and bought with cash, and the subscribers are determined not to be undersold by any dealers in the City.
J. C. M. BUFFALOE.
GEORGE T. COOKE.
April 9, 1850. 807—
N. B. South side Old Market Street, fourth and fifth doors East of Williams, Haywood, & Co's Drug Store

**HOUSE ADN SIGN PAINTING.**
**Whitlock & Hardie.**

THE Subscribers are now prepared to execute, in a workman-like manner, all kinds of
*PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.*
Glazing, Gilding, [illegible] of all kinds of Moulds and every variety of [illegible]
All orders left [illegible] the Market House, will receive prompt attention.
WHITLOCK & HARDIE.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. 833—tf.

**NOTICE.**

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of an act giving names to the new County seats of Stokes and Perry the Counties.
September 25, 1850. 834—tf

## The Union Meeting in New York

We present below extracts from the Speeches delivered at the great Union Meeting, held in New York City on the 30th of October last:

James W. Gerard, Esq., addressed the vast multitude as follows: "I came according to your invitation, citizens of this my native place, to meet you in thousands and tens of thousands at the call of our country, to rally around the standard of the republic, and on the altar of that common country to sacrifice all party feeling, all party prejudice—to concert such measures as may best perpetuate our glorious Union. Merchants, mechanics, and traders of New York, your voice and your action this night will be heard and felt throughout the length and breadth of this glorious land. It will be heard and felt in New England—ay, and upon the top of the granite mountains of New Hampshire. It will be heard and felt all over your glorious southern country. Your free States will hear it; and oh, your brethren of the South—how you will give them aid and comfort! The honest manhood of the South will bless the citizens of New York, and their wives and childern will give you their prayers, because they will feel that you oppose agitators, and will not war on their rights, but on those who attempt to trample on them. [Cheering and applause.] Your voice and action will be felt and heard all along your fifteen hundred miles of commercial seaboard, and every State will leap for joy, and every mechanic and trader on the seaboard will join in the cry you raise to-night in favor of the Union and constitution; and, with the course of the western sun, it will roll over the valleys of the western waters, and will not be stopped till it has passed the Rocky mountains, and will not die till it reaches El Dorado, our youngest sister on the shores of the Pacific. Your voice and action, before to-morrow's sun will have set, will be carried by steam and lightning to every village, town, and hamlet of this glorious republic. Every mountain-top will hear it, and every valley will join in the cry—that we will stand by the compromises of the constitution and the Union of this republic. Sixty years ago, my friends, the republic of this country was launched into existence with a constitution founded on compromise; and by compromise only can it be sustained. [Applause.] From that day to this the glorious republic has gone on prosperously, conquering and to conquer. Each State has preserved its own system of government, under the power of our glorious constitution. The rising republic took for its emblem the selected bird of Jove—the king-bird of our forest—and on the scroll suspended from the eagle's mouth the motto "*E Pluribus Unum*"—the Union, one and indivisible. Well the rising greatness of the country justified the proud emblem of the eagle; for as the eagle takes its flight heavenward in the air, with a wing that never tires and an eye that never winks, daring the very sun in the firmament, so has our beloved country risen higher and higher in her glorious career of national renown and natiional prosperity. [Tremendous applause.] Its feats of arts and science are rivalled by its deeds and arms; and the great and good statesmen and warriors of the North and the South rivalled each other, which could do the most to promote the common welfare and glory of their country; and I say palsied be the hand which would pluck one feather from that eagle's wing, or check its flight. [Vociferous applause.] We have met to-night to declare our views, and to pass resolutions on the situation of our country—to carry out and endorse the measures of compromise passed at the last session of Congress. I need not tell you that for ten long months northern abolitionists, banding with southern ultraists, almost put an end to the legislation of the country. The wheels of government were paralyzed, and the boldest of our patriots were awed by their audacity. It was such men as we have heard from to-night [applause] who threw themselves in the breach to save the country; and nobly did they do their work; and due honor will be done to them to-night—whigs and democrats, whether from the North or the South. By the aid of those glorious patriots, the troubled waters were lulled. and peace was once more in our land. But there were certain unruly spirits from the North and the South who would rather rule in hell than serve in Heaven, determined, after the compromise measures were passed, to recommence the agitation, and float on the scum that should arise. There will be three resolutions offered here this evening. One will be to do honor to those patriots who nobly threw themselves in the breach for the benefit of the country, regardless of their own political or personal safety. [Tremendous applause—three cheers.] The second will be one, not of endorsement, but of condemnation of a class in the North and South who want to mar the good feeling which prevailed in Congress and throughout the land. We shall condemn no man by name, because our meeting is national, but you will perceive to whom allusion is made. The third is to commend what are commonly called the Compromise bills of Congress. There has been too much agitation; there are too many unruly spirits at work, and they must be laid before we can have peace. Cast your eyes to eastern lands, and see with what complacency they look on this republic, falling, as they think, by its own disunion. But no—the crowned heads of Europe will be disappointed. The voice of this night will be heard, and under the banner of the constitution we will maintain our Union. [Great cheering.] Among the compromise measures passed by the last Congress is what is called the fugitive-slave bill. Many of you know my profession; it is to construe and expound the law. I have read that bill and the bill of 1793, and as I stand before God and man, this law is nothing but a measure to carry out the act of 1793, which was founded on the constitution. This act has been most shamefully and abominably abused. The act of 1793 is still in force, and this is a mere amendment to it, giving a trial before a commissioner, and providing a few more penalties against those who obstruct the law. Now, where are we in relation to the question of slavery? It was entailed on us by our British ancestors. It is their misfortune, and not a crime, that it exists in the southern States. The law of 1793 has been acted upon for fifty-odd years; and why is it that now certain people are making war against it? I tell you why: because certain abolitionists and political demagogues who want office have been endeavoring to make a false issue to mislead the people. I am, therefore, here with you to put down those demagogues. [Vociferous cheering.] I will do this with you. I will join with you in the cry of the Israelites of old against those who had the leprosy. Let us cast them out, &c. Mr. Gerard then spoke of the necessities of obeying the law, and continued: I have two more resolutions, which will find a response in every man's voice. The resolutions declare a love of country superior to the love of party; and that we shall go for no man who seeks to renew a sectional agitation, or the reagitation of the abolition of slavery. [Applause.] For myself, I go for my country first, for the Union first, and for my party last. [Applause.] I stand prepared here to-night to offer up myself a sacrifice—to shake off party shackles when my country calls. [Applause.] I have been a whig all my life; but if that old party—the old national whig party—is to be poisoned by abolition feelings, I swear then to support it no longer, if it should break into ten thousand fragments. [Cheers.] If I stand alone, I will pluck from unworthy hands the old whig banner, and stand or fall by it. They who shall give countenance to abolitionism will be deserters of whig principles—not I. No, my fellow-citizens, let us cut down these agitators as cumberers of the ground, even if the party is to be buried in their ruins. [Applause.] I feel that I have a right to speak here. I was born within three hundred yards of this spot. I have grown up and am growing old in this glorious city of ours. I have never asked for a vote—I have never sought an office—I have never bent my knee to party for place or power. With me the post of honor has been the private station. I have never received a dollar of the people's money. I come here not as a party man bound by party ties. My country calls: I obey the voice of my country. My country first, and party last. [Cheers.] We have no ticket to offer you for the approaching election. We have met upon the principles of a national union. Our platform is laid down; it is left for you to decide accordingly on your candidates, if you concur in your principles. I have nothing to expect, nothing to look for, but your approbation. I have no other object in view—no other desire than the union and honor of my country. The eyes of the country, fellow-citizens, are upon you. All good men throughout the land will bless you for this night's glorious work. The day is propitious—the sun is propitious—the occasion is propitious—and your own ever-smiling faces are propitious. Don't be afraid to speak, but be bold—be as bold, as bold as I am—and that's bold enough. I would ask you, are you prepared to see that flag struck down? [No, no!] Who wielded that flag? When Patrick Henry proclaimed the revolution in the South, when Washington was called to the command of our armies, that flag was borne in triumph through the last battle. Are you prepared to desert that flag? [No, never!] Are you prepared to see it struck down?—[No!]—or to strike down a single star? [No!] No, my friends, no; all the stars upon it must stand, it is that make up the glorious constellation. But do you see no stripes upon it? What do they mean? They mean that the stripes which we administered in achieving our liberties we are ever ready to bestow upon the enemies of our country. Shall we give up that flag? [No, no!] No, my friends; that flag now covers every sea, and our ships sail under it in all parts of the world. Where is that flag now, which has borne our arms so often to victory? It is now in the ice-bound regions of the north, contending for the noble prize of relieving the lost navigators—a glorious duty, attracting the sympaties of the world. Will you pluck the laurels from the grasp of our countrymen in the icy regions of the north pole? [No, no!] Mr. Gerard next adverted to the glorious victories under our national flag, from the towers of Monterey to the city of Mexico. With that flag let us live—under the flag let us die. [Cheers.] Now, fellow-citizens, let us come to practical results. If the whig party, to which I belong, will throw overboard these abolition agitators, I will fight for them, and stick by them to the last. If they will not do so, I will go over to the hall of St. Tammany, [cheers,] and put a buck-tail in my hat. [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.] And I will wield it for St. Tammany, and under it I will fight for the compromises of the constitution and for the Union. [Three cheers—"Hip, hip! huzza, huzza, huzza!"—three more, which were duly given.]

Mr. Chas. O'Conor was next called upon, and said: "Fellow Citizens: It is with much pleasure, after the very just and proper observations that have been addressed to you by a gentleman at all times a member of that great political party called the whig party—it is, I say, with great pleasure, after his very just and proper observations, that I, as a representative of the democratic party, have the opportunity to declare that there is at least one democrat prepared to sacrafice party associations, party friendships, party organizations, as freely as he or any other whig. [Cheers.] Fellow-citizens, the great charm of this meeting is, that it is a Union meeting, without regard to the party associations of any individual present, auditor or speaker. You meet to give your assent to the laws, in this the largest hall of the greatest city of the greatest republic founded in the New World. That your voice will be potent in its influence, no man can doubt. That your voice, expressed in direct terms, will be satisfactory to the friends of the the Union here and elsewhere, I doubt not. Fellow citizens, how happens it—why is it—that we have assembled at this time?—why is it that there should be so unusual thing at this time as this assemblage of the whole people, disregardful of party ties and party associations? It is because we are in the midst of a momentous era in the history of our country.—From the origin of this nation, we have been divided in a great degree upon the nature and character of the institutions embraced in our system of government. But, aside from these great national questions, other questions have arisen, different from those where the patriots and true friends of the country have found materials upon which to range themselves in opposition, in the keen encounter of their wit and their judgment, as to which was the right side. We find such classes of men in every country. But there are other classes of men who seek for political place and power, and for materials upon which to construct parties to subserve their own private ends and personal exaltations. After the principles of the constitution, established from a practice of seventy years, and so well understood—after the test of experience has gone so far to settle our policy of revenue and finance—might it not have been supposed that the country would go on in its career of peaceful prosperity? We have had but little to disturb us, or the developement of our country's power and its full measure of glory. But politicians must have employment. Upon truly great and disturbing questions, such men as Clay, Webster, Cass, and Dickinson easily find employment. But what employment do they furnish to you mere politicians but the management for agitations upon which to ride into power? What other employment befits the archmagician of the democratic party, or the hobby-rider of the whigs? We find the latter mounting the hobby against a particular society—then against every man who happens to be a landlord—then casting himself over to the abolitionists. We see the archmagician leading off in bending to the extreme demands of the South; and when the South have given all he deserved, and refused to give more, he must become the supple tool of the infamous northern abolitionists. [Great applause.] It must be regarded as a most extraordinary circumstance, that, when political feuds were almost terminated, it became necessary for the political tricksters of both parties to seize upon some opportunity for disunion. It must be some extraordinary circumstance by which the great manager of the democrats and the great manager of the whigs should have mounted the same hobby and ridden it at the same hour. Their course of action is the same; no man can doubt their private fraternity; no man can doubt a copartnership between them and their respective parties. The question is, whether the great city of New York is tied to the tail of either of the parties, [No, no!] or whether it will condemn them? I say condemn them, because I believe this great city—the first city of the North, has the power to condemn them. We are told that the fugitive slave law, sanctioned by the Senate, approved by Daniel Webster—whose opinion no man ever doubted—we are told that the law cannot be executed in any city of all the North, except in the city of New York. [Cheers.] It is admitted by the enemy that, while nearly the whole North is faithless to the constitution, the capital city of the North is faithful to the constitution, and will confirm the law. [Immense cheering.] The truth will at last be established among our erring brethren. We are not a small society, or of slight influence; and thank God, we are not divided. [Hear, hear.] What law, I ask, is it calls forth the energy of this city? We are told by the abolitionists that there is no danger here; we are told that the Union must be preserved. Many say that if our brethren of the South shall dare to stand up for their rights when their country is almost reduced to a desert by the operation of an unjust law, we shall arm ourselves as we did against Britian, as we did against our neighbor Mexico, and as we are ready to do against every foreign foe, and strike down our brethren. This is the kind of Union they would give us. They would command us to pass in hostile bands over the grave of Washington. I want no such Union. [Cheers.] When the day shall come—if come it must—that any of our neighbors ask to be separated from us, better that it should be than the bayonets of American citizens should be directed against the bosoms of American citizens. [Applause.]

Mr. O'Conor then went on to say that he had no personal influence or interest with the South, and that in the South he had scarcely a friend; he derived no income from it; but he would tell them why he was not willing that there should be a separation between the North and the South. We are all brethren of the thirteen original States, connected by blood and the toil of seven years, which established our glorious and united republic. Now let us dissolve this company—let us lose one star—and what becomes of the pride and glory of the American name? He asked them, were they prepared to draw the line between themselves and the south? Were they prepared to cast out from the history of their country the name of Andrew Jackson? Were they prepared to say that the grave of Washington is in another country—that the graves of Washington and Jackson lie in different countries? Were they prepared to tell their children of that glorious document which was written by Jefferson, and that he was a native of another country? Patrick Henry, too belonged to the South. What becomes of by far the most brilliant half? It all goes away with the heritage of our Southern brethren; for they it is that would be driven out of the republic, and we the destroyers of its tranquillity. [Cheers.] It is for the preservation of the American name that we should go on united, until the blue flag shalll bear a hundred stars, and each star the representative of a powerful empire. United, we go on prospering, filling up our vast country with the lovers of liberty, clinging to our shores, in myriads, from Europe; they come not in millions, but he might say nations were knocking at our door, and asking to share in the blessings and benefits of this great republic. To carry out the happiness of the white race, he was anxious to carry out the Union; he was not willing, on a hazardous experiment, to try if the black man can be elevated; he was not willing to hazard the happiness of the white man, for whom the wide domains of this country are now spread open. Mr. O'Conor then advised all present not to vote for an abolitionist, and declared that he himself would rather vote for a hypocrite, who pretended not to be abolitionist, than for a man who openly avowed himself to be one. He was prepared to vote for a national whig in preference to any free-soil democrat. [Loud cheers, and waving of hats for several minutes.]

Mr. Edward Sandford also said: "It has been well said by the gentleman who preceded me, that the cry against the fugitive-slave law is not honest. It is not honest; for so long as the federal compact exists, and so long as we enjoy the protection of the law, we are bound to obey and fulfil the law; and he that, under pretence of a "higher law" or no law, refuses his aid to carry it into execution is guilty of downright dishonesty. [Applause.] Its great object is to carry out the charter throughout the whole extent of this broad land. There is no such thing as freedom to the slave any where under the constitution of the United States, unless he is regularly manumitted. He is as much the property of the owner as the child of the parent; and it is as much the duty of every good citizen to restore him as the runaway boy to his father. The master has the same claim as parents have to their children, and husbands to their wives; and if you strike down that part of the charter which is the basis of protection to the rights of your southern brethren, by the same blow you strike down your own protection. [Cheers.] Will you, then, stand by and see a patricidal hand raised against the constitution? [Cries of "Never!"] Sentiments cost us nothing. Sall we act, or merely talk? Every man has a duty before him to perform. How shall it be accomplished? Let no man suspected of infidelity to the constitution, or of countenancing agitation, receive your votes. Thrust the firebrands of agitation out of your halls of legislation, and the lesser lights will soon "pale their ineffectual fires." [Laughter.] Put the brand of proscription on the free-soilers. Teach the covenant-breakers that the highest duty, next to obedience to God, is to perform contracts. They are expressly denounced by the Scripture itself, which is the best code of common law, as well as of morals—for all just laws are founded on Holy Writ; and it is also our duty to denounce them. But if the efforts of fanaticism should bring down this glorious edifice, I, for one, do not wish to survive the calamity. I will not willingly live beyond the ruins of my country. I have not the sagacity to foresee all the untold horrors of a civil war, should force be the last resort to perserve the Union. But when disunion comes, it will be peaceful; and when the bond is once severed, it can never be united. Suppose one single State to separate and resolve never to be brought back: is it by the point of the sword we would drive it back? No; such a Union would not be worth-having. Where is the remedy? Is it in reorganization? No; for if we are unfaithful to our contract, what State will form another partnership with us? What other alternative remains? Shall every State be separate and independent, and the United States be severed? What the consequences would be we have foreshadowed in the condition of South America. No; in the words of a poet of the North, let us say, now and forever,

"Columbia! Columbia! to glory arise—
The queen of the world and the child of the skies."

[Tremendous cheers.]

Mr. Ogden Hoffman, a distinguished Whig, spoke next. He also deprecated the idea of preserving the Union by force. Next came Mr. Brady, who said: "I am glad to see that the spirit of patriotism and compromise is abroad here, and I shall be happy to welcome my friend Gerard in Tammany Hall, with "a buck-tail in his hat." [Applause.] As to his principles, I know that they cannot be improved. Mr. B. next passed to the consideration of the subject of the compact of the States, and maintained the proposition that the State which was not sustained in her rights, and defended against aggressions, was justifiable in seceding. He said: I am right in saying that the struggle for the establishment of this our constitution was one of ages; and when I see any one applying the torch of incendiarism to these institutions, I say he must be, to give it the most charitable construction, insane. But when I see, as I can see, either one of two men, whom I might mention, standing behind this incendiary, [groans, and cries of "Van Buren or Seward,"] and urging him on, I think gross injustice has been done to Benedict Arnold. [Cries of "Yes. yes!"] I thought that Arnold was the worst of traitors; but here are two worse than he. Each party has the honor of claiming one. [Groans, and cries of denunciation against Van Buren and Seward.] On the forehead of each of these men I would have the mark of traitor so indelibly stamped, that none but the Creator could erase it. The speaker next went on to comment on the followers of the two men to whom he alluded—persons who seemed to have been born out of place, and designed for existence on some other planet than the one on which they were born—men who found higher laws to govern them than were furnished here. And, said he, who are these men so much better than we are? They are of two classes—fanatics and demagogues; and, from their language, it appears that they were born for some other system than ours. Their sentiments, as expressed in their representative journals, remind me of some exqusite poetry which I lately read in a country newspaper. It ran somewhat as follows:

"I thank my God the sun and moon
Were hung so very high:
* * * * * *
If 'twere not so, I have no doubt
That some presumptuous ass
Would pluck them from their place in Heaven
And light the world with gas."

These people can see every kind of misery except that which they can relieve. They can send moral pocket-handkerchiefs to the islanders of New Zealand, but forget or refuse to see the misery of the poor widow at home, who goes to her cold and pitiful cellar destitute of the ordinary comforts of life.

We hear it said that there is no danger of disunion—that the South will vapor and threaten, but submit. We are told, also, that, if the Union should be dissolved, the South would be the greatest sufferer. We listen to men of intelligence who speak as if the Union were some bond of iron which no physical power could sever. These are indeed strange thoughts, and strangely uttered. I say that there is danger, very great danger, now impending over the Union, and we cannot be too zealous or too active in laboring to avert it. If to-morrow any State should, in an authentic manner, declare that no law of Congress should thenceforth be executed within its territory—if it should adhere to that declaration—I ask you whether this Union would not be virtually dissolved? Hear me further, ere you decide. You may refer to the time of nullification. You may allege that South Carolina was then coerced to remain in the Union. You may tell me that any similar danger could be overcome by the strong heart, steady patriotism, and iron resolution of another Jackson. My friends, we must not hope to preserve this Union by physical force. If it only exist in parchment, if it can only be maintained by the bayonet, it deserves none of the praise it receives; it can accomplish little of the good for which it was designed. It must have root, and grow and strengthen in the affections of the people; it must derive its support and its perpetuity from the happiness it produces. What kind of confederation would ours be if its members, if any of them—yea, if any large number of our citizens—yielded it a reluctant support, and that only from fear, and not at all from love?

How are we to preserve the Union and the brotherly feeling I have mentioned. I answer, by simply keeping our bargain; by seeing that the constitutiou and the laws made under it are strictly enforced; in short, by being honest and just. I do not understand the South to ask more. No fair man will say that the South should be content with less. I know that there are fanatics in all parts of the Union; but I know at this moment the worst fanatics are in the North and East. A law has been passed by Congress, the design of which is to enable an American in his own country to obtain his property by a judicial proceeding. The South ask to have that law executed. A systematic effort is making to prevent it. It is true that the general government is not responsible for the acts of the individuals engaged in this attempt at nullification; but, at the same, that government is bound to use its whole power, at every hazard, to insure a thorough and efficient enforcement of the law. It is idle to give the South a mere show of redress, a shadow without a substance. The entire force of the government—the use of an army—was threatened against South Carolina when she sought to nullify. If nullification demanded that treatment at the south, it deserves none milder at the North. We should see to it that the officers intrusted with executing the law have all the means necessary to put down the mobs who resist it. This must be done, or it will pass into a precedent that if an act of Congress be offensive to the people of any State, they need not formally nullify it through the legislature: they have only to exhibit a settled determination that it shall not be enforced, and in that the general government, after a very faint struggle, will acquiesce. If this state of things occur, the whole scheme of confederation becomes at once a contrivance by which a certain number of slaves can oppress and trample upon the South, and yet prevent the South from making any resistence whatever.

I am glad that, as to the fugitive slave law, your resolution is pointed and specific. I rejoice that Mr. Webster has added the weight of his opinion to our own belief in the constitutionality of that law. I am sorry that he is not here to-night. The Senate of the United States furnished in his course, and in that of Clay, Cass, Foote, and Dickinson, evidence that amongst those who have not mingled in politics there yet abides a patriotism which the malign influence or party spirit cannot extinguish. All of us feel delighted in doing honor to the men who, in times of danger, forget all other objects in striving for the safety and welfare of the country. Keep that Senate pure, and our country may hope for continued and increased prosperity: send there the furious fanatic, or the scheming demagogue, and the very name of our country will soon be a reproach. Already the foul spirit of disunion has emitted its pestilential breath in our Senate chamber. Already we see there a man leagued with those pretended philanthropists who perceive and affect to pity every sorrow except that which they have the power to relieve—the tender guardians of another race, who have no heart nor sympathy for their own. This world is not good enough for them. They believe nothing to be right but themselves. Some of them have found fault with the Bible, with Christianity, with everything except their own admirable contrivances for universal happiness; their first scheme of brotherly feeling amongst all men being to turn their hands against the rights of their white fellow-countrymen. These men are harmless enough if left to themselves or pleasent association Abby Folsoms and Lucretia Motts. They never had any power or importance until base politicians began to use them for base purposes. To defeat those politicians—to deter others from imitating their example—we must all, of every party, determine, according to your last resolution, to support no man who is not known to be a friend of the Union. This is due to ourselves—to our country—to posterity. We have the best government on earth, and should detest any man who directs one sacreligious effort against it. We should teach the young American to regard him as another Arnold, and to abhor alike the treason and the traitor. If this lesson be duly imparted, our country will continue to command the respect of other nations.

We hope our country may prosper—we must do all in our power to insure her prosperity. We can insure it by doing justice to our brethren of the South—by requiring the articles of our national covenant to be all observed in good faith. I sincerely hope that this enthusiastic meeting may, and I feel that it will, exercise a mighty influence at this time for the good of our country. To all the traitors of every party it is the handwriting on the wall; to all American citizens who deserve the name, it is the political bow of promise."

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The election for the town of M——— was close at hand. There were two candidates in the field, whose influence was so nearly balanced that a very close contest was expected. In these circumstances every vote was of consequence; and the friends of both candidates used the utmost exertions to obtain votes from each other's ranks. Among the supporters of John B——, the democratic candidate, was an irritable old captain, who had threatened to set the house dog on any one who might come to ask him to vote for a Whig. The morning before election, the old captain was working in his little garden, when he perceived a strange gentleman coming along the walk.

"Ah! how do you do, Captain? Nice growing morning; peas coming up nicely, I see," said the stranger, as he slowly approached.

"I beg your pardon, sir, but I really don't remember having the honor of your acquaintance; may I be permitted to ask your business?" replied the Captain, drawing himself up.

"Oh, certainly! I am begging votes for John B—— and I have come to talk with you about your vote."

"I think John might have chosen a more civil mode of requesting it."

"That's nothing to do with the matter, sir; I am here to ask you distinctly, wether you mean to give him your vote," said the stranger pulling from his pocket a small memorandum book.

"Sir," said the captain, getting evidently angry, "my political opinions are well known. I have ever supported the democratic party, and I—"

"I cannot allow you to shirk the question, Captain," said the stranger.

"Shirk, sir! What do you mean, sir?" said the Captain, reddening like a turkey cock.

"I mean," replied the other with the utmost coolness, "to ask you once and again, will you give your vote to John or not?"

"What! I suppose you have come here to bully me: to—to—"

"By no means, Captain, but I must repeat my question: will you give your vote to John? Yes or no!" said the stranger, waiting pencil in hand, to write down the old fellow's reply.

"Sir," said the Captain, who was now in a towering passion, "I consider this the most ungentlemanly, insulting, and altogether unwarantable—"

"Will you vote for John?"

"Sir, you may tell John—"

"That you will vote for him?"

"No! sir, not I! not I! I'll vote for that Whig rascal D——, whom I hate, just to show John that I am not to be bullied into supporting a puppy like him. Good morning, sir, good morning!"

"Good morning, Captain. Pray don't get angry; it's a matter of no consequence whatever," said the stranger, as he went away whistling carelessly.

The old Captain kept his word. He was one of the first at the polls on the succeeding day to offer his vote.

"For whom did you vote?" said a friend to him shortly after.

"For Mr. D——," replied the yet angry Captain, looking daggers at the democratic candidate.

"Thank you! Captain: thank you!" cried a gentleman among the whigs. It was the very person who had begged his vote the day before for John B——, the democratic candidate! The Captain perceived in an instant, how he had been hoaxed; but it was too late remedy his mistake; and to complete his confusion and mortification, the whig candidate, to whom he had given his vote, was elected by a majority of one! *Exchange paper.*

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Tobacco Land. Professor Johnson, in the course of lectures delivered by him a short time since before the New York State Agricultural Society, among many valuable facts worthy the attention of agriculturists, stated that tobacco was a crop which contained much mineral matter. Suppose, says Professor Johnson, an acre to yield eight hundred pounds; these eight hundred pounds will contain about one hundred and sixty pounds of mineral matter, which is carried off by the crop, and in this way the land will soon be exhausted. In four years, six hundred pounds of mineral matter would be carried off from an acre of tobacco land. It is the duty of the farmer to supply the mineral matter, thus specially exhausted, if he wishes to sustain the soil. *Baltimore American.*

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California. Edwin Bell, Esq., formerly editor of the Hagerstown Torch Light, writing from San Francisco to a friend in Virginia, says: "I regret (should this ever reach you) that I cannot give you any more encouragement than I shall be expected to give. Sincerely and frankly, I cannot advise you to come here. You may succeed, you may fail, the failures being ten to one in proportion to the successes. The great mass would be glad to go home, if they had money enough to carry them back. I know you well, and I have an indistinct knowledge of things here, and, if you wish my advice, will tell you to stay where you are, and be contented with your lot."

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Prairie Salt. The Prairie due Chien Patriot says that they were informed by a gentleman, who 15 years since had a trading establishment 200 miles up the Minnesota river, that rock salt was in common use among the Sioux Indians at that time, who said it was found in large quantities back in the interior of their country. It is not impossible that the mines of this article, as excellent as those of Cracow, are now hidden beneath the rolling prairies of Minnesota, west of the Mississippi.


# SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1850.


### THE TRUE UNION PARTY.

The Union party of this State, and of the South, is that party which seeks to perpetuate the Union by maintaining the rights of the States and preserving the Constitution inviolate. The Union without the Constitution, or with the Constitution palpably violated, is a dead letter.

We observe that certain politicians in this State, and other portions of the South, are setting themselves up as the peculiar friends of the Union—as the "conservatives" of the South. They approve the late Compromise measures, glorify the Union, talk vaguely about the rights of the States and the danger now impending over the institution of Slavery, and then wind up by glorifying the Union again. They say but little, if any thing, about the obligations resting upon the people of the free States to respect and enforce the Fugitive Slave Law. They do not come out like men and say—as North Carolina will say—that if this law is repealed, or its vitality destroyed, they will dissolve the Union. No—they shiver in their shoes, and cheer each other by singing the old song of Union, and by looking to the free States to preserve that Union by treating us as equals and as brethren; and that too when they are leaving the impression on these very free States, by their conduct, that they will submit to any aggression or any wrong that may be put upon them.

These gentlemen doubtless mean to do the best they can for their country, in the painful and dangerous crisis now upon us; but we are not looking at motives, but at *acts*, and the *results* of acts. We care not so much about what they *mean*, as about what they *do*. *The Union cannot be saved by such a course as that alluded to.* If, like drones, we sit down and do nothing—or if, like "conservatives," we express ourselves as gratified at whatever a Freesoil majority in Congress may enact on this subject, and oppose Southern remonstrance and action, because such a course is new and unusual—if this is to be our settled policy, dissolution will come just as certainly as that the sun will rise to-morrow. The prevailing idea among the people of the free States is, that the South will "vapor" and threaten, but that no measure of theirs will drive us to extreme steps. This idea must be changed, if the Union is to be preserved. There is time left yet for this work, but it is nearly too late. Twelve months ago would have been the auspicious time; but party spirit shed its blasting mildew over Southern action, and the South, instead of standing forward as one people, was divided in the presence of her enemies.

Let every County in the South tell the free States, in language too plain to be mistaken, *that the agitation of the Slavery question must cease in Congress, and that the Fugitive Slave Law, as it stands, must be enforced to the letter.* Let the free States *know* that this is the price of the Union—that they can save or destroy it by yielding to this our reasonable, Constitutional request, or by disregarding it. The South has shown her regard for the Union by acquiescing in the late measures of "Adjustment"; let us now see if the North will let us alone, and give us our rights under the Fugitive Slave Law passed in pursuance of the very letter of the Constitution. Such a course may wake up the free States and save the Union—no other, in our opinion, will. Let us adopt it. Let party spirit, when *this* question is concerned, die and be forgotten. "United, we stand—divided, we fall."

We repeat, the true Union party of the South is the party devoted to the rights of the States and the Constitution as it is, and which would prevent dissolution by timely *defensive* action. This party is growing, not by tens or fifties, but by thousands and tens of thousands. A few more Boston Nullification scenes—a few more Seward triumphs, and the South will be ONE in feeling, in purpose, and in action.

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Delaware. The election in Delaware for Governor, Representative in Congress, Legislature, &c. will take place next Tuesday. The latter will elect a United States Senator to serve for six years after the expiration of the term of the Hon John Wales. The Whigs support P. Causey for Governor, and G. Rodney for Congress. The opposition, Caleb Ross and G. R. Riddle. A political Temperance Ticket is also in the field, supported by a preacher from New York, who is engaged in making stump speeches, we observe, for the Temperance party ticket. The Democrats are encouraged by this third party, as it is said, to draw off three Whigs for one Democrat from the old parties. They confidently expect to carry the State by the aid of this third party, and to gain a United States Senator, after the fourth of March next. The new party must materially diminish the Whig strength. Dr. F. Watt runs on the Temperance Ticket for Congress. It would be difficult to tell what a political Temperance man can do in Congress for the local Temperance cause in Delaware.

*National Intelligencer.*

This "political Temperance ticket" in New Jersey, no matter what party it may be calculated to aid, ought to be scouted and frowned down by every good citizen. Temperance organizations have nothing to do with party politics; and no intelligent Temperance man, who has his cause sincerely at heart, can sanction any such connection between the two as that alluded to above. This evil, we fear, will grow. It may not be long before it is felt nearer home. We hope not; but a word of caution, offered from the best motives, cannot be out of place.

But while we deprecate any connection between Temperance and party politics, we desire at the same time to see sober men elected to Congress, and to see men who were sent there sober, remain sober. Congress, if all reports be true, needs reformation in this regard.

### ADVANCE IN TOBACCO.

A Telegraphic despatch from Clarksville, Tennessee, under date of November 1st, says it is now settled that one-third of the Tobacco crop has been destroyed, and that sales are making in that region at heavy profits.

Large sales were being made in New Orleans on the 29th ultimo, at advanced prices.

Accounts from London up to the 19th of October, state that Tobacco has advanced one penny in the pound—two cents.

We have recently conversed with a gentleman from the Tobacco region of Virginia, who says the present crop is short and greatly damaged. Our information from various points in this State is to the same effect. As a matter of course, planters will put in a very full crop next year; and judging from present appearances, they will be well remunerated for their labors.

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Methodist Church North. The Methodist Church North numbers 689,682 members, [illegible],129 travelling preachers, 5,420 local preachers, and 30 conferences. As compared with last year, the returns show an increase of 148 travelling preachers, 266 local preachers, and [illegible]7,367 members.

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Jenny Lind is to sing in Washington City in December ensuing. A hall to contain 3,000 persons, is being fitted up for the purpose.

### COMING UP TO THE MARK!

We are gratified at the manner in which the Raleigh Register leads off in its last issue, against the Abolitionists and Freesoilers. "It is never too late to do good." The Editor begins to speak out like a Southern man indeed. We have known, all along, that his heart was right; but "party spirit" has hampered him, and up to a recent date the commands of "national" Whigism have compelled him to measure and mince his words. The last Register, speaking of Boston Nullification, says:

"What Whig heart, especially, has not yearned towards Massachusetts, in bygone days, for her overwhelming victories and undeviating reliability? Alas! "how have the mighty fallen." The State of Massachusetts is now the hotbed of Fanaticism, Abolitionism, and all the other vile destructive *isms* that infest our social and political organization. While a *political* connexion with such a State might be endured, in view of the benefits that such a connexion would confer on other and unoffending States, we do hold that it is *wrong* and *degrading* to maintain any *social* or *commercial* intercourse, whatever, with those who are warring against our interests and trampling our rights ruthlessly under foot!"

Whig feelings and Democratic feelings must alike be forgotten, when this subject is under consideration. That man—whether he be a Democrat or a Whig—who desires to keep up the war in Congress upon Southern rights, or who is opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law, or who would agitate for the purpose of repealing that law, or who is unwilling to permit the Southern people to remain in the quiet and undisturbed possession of their slaves—*that man* is a foe to the Union of the States, and deserves the execrations of the people now and of all posterity.

If the Register and all its Southern associates had taken a firm stand on this subject twelve months ago, and had "laid down the law" to the free States *then* in plain language, the present crisis might have been averted, and all portions of the Union would have been now enjoying the fruits of harmony and peace. But one concession only begot another; and our assailants of the free States were led to believe, from Whig denunciations in the South of the Nashville Convention, that we were divided on this vital question. Hence their continued aggressions and assaults—hence their triumph over us at the last session of Congress, and their refusal now to obey the Fugitive Slave Law.

We hope the Register will strengthen its language, and that its Editor will be prepared to *act* in due time—not with a view to dissolve but to save the Union. So far as this question is concerned—rising as it does above and beyond all party questions—we are prepared to forget and bury the past, and to give him the right hand of fellowship as a *friend* to the present Union on just principles, but as an enemy to that Union whenever the Constitution which holds it together shall have been disregarded and palpably violated. Events crowd upon each other, and the hours go by winged with the decrees of Fate. What we *do* now, or *omit* to do, will tell upon succeeding ages. Who dreamed, twelve months since, that the issue this day would be the repeal or enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law? And who, judging by the past, can tell what the issue will be twelve months hence, if this agitation be permitted to go on? *Now*, therefore, is the time. The ground we occupy on this question is the true and just ground; let us maintain it and defend it, happen what may. *The South has been on the defensive in this matter from the first;* and if in the end the Union *must* be sacrificed, the blame and the guilt will rest forever, in characters of Egyptian blackness, upon the escutcheons of the free States. The impartial historian will give the facts in a few words: *He will say that the American* Colonies achieved their independence together, by common sacrifices and common sufferings; that they formed a Union, under a common Constitution, each State being equal in rights and sovereignty; that, after a time, these States won Territories by the same sword, or bought it with the common treasure; that the free States deprived the slave States, under the forms of the Constitution, of all share in these Territories and appropriated them exclusively to themselves; that the slave States endured this in mingled anger and sadness, because they loved the Union and remembered affectionately the common sufferings and trials of the war of independence; that when this Constitution was formed, all the States but one held slaves; that provision was made in that instrument for delivering up to their owners slaves escaping from one State to another; that a majority of the States abolished Slavery, sold off their slaves to their sister States, and got the money for them; that, after a time, a law was enacted by the Congress designed to carry out the Constitution in relation to escaped slaves; and that the free States, under these circumstances, having appropriated all the Territory to themselves, refused to enforce this law—encouraged slaves to escape from their masters—derided, jeered, and insulted the slave States—and thus *forced* them to dissolve the existing Union and take new steps with a view to their continued independence and safety. Shall *all* this be written? The answer is with the people of the free States. Let them decide wisely for themselves and their posterity.

### NEW YORK ELECTION.

The only intelligence we have from the New York elections is gathered from the Baltimore Sun of Wednesday last; and the returns in that paper are confused and unsatisfactory. We expect a Telegraphic despatch, giving the latest news, and which, if it be received in time, our readers will find under our regular Telegraphic head.

The Sun states that the Whig candidate for Mayor in New York City, has been elected by 5,000 majority; and the Whigs of the City have elected a majority of the Assemblymen, and the Democrats a majority of Assistant Aldermen. E. B. Hart, Democrat, and Hubart Haws, George Briggs, and James Brooks, Whigs, are elected to Congress. The vote for Governor in New York City is not given.

Albany County has given about 200 majority for the Whig candidate for Governor; and Schoolcraft, Whig, is said to be elected to Congress from the Albany District, over Erastus Corning, Democrat.

The returns, meagre as they are, look as if the Whigs had triumphed. We shall know in a day or so

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A Whig President threatened Texas with the army and navy, because she claimed the boundary with which, as an independent Republic, she was annexed to this Union; and Whig presses are now in doubt as to whether the same President will enforce the Fugitive Slave Law, passed in accordance with the plain letter of the Constitution. *When* will Mr. Fillmore act? Has his Massachusetts Marshal performed his duty? And if not, is he not to be removed?

Boston Nullification is a very different article from South Carolina or Georgia Nullification; and as to Texas, a simple claim on her part to her ancient boundaries, and a peaceable attempt to organize Counties within what she considers her own territory, is met with Executive denunciation and threats of the sword. Truly, have we fallen on strange and evil times.

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Col. Samuel Young, of Ballston, New York, formerly of the State Senate, and afterwards Secretary of State of New York, died suddenly on Saturday night, in the 72d year of his age. He was the father of the public school system in that State.

## CAN THE LAW BE ENFORCED?

The New York Evening Post, one of the organs of the Freesoilers and bitterly opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law, holds the following language on the subject of executing that law by the aid of the military force of the General Government. The Post, it will be seen, laughs at the military power of the country in such a case, and takes the ground boldly that the Fugitive Slave Law is too strongly opposed by Northern public sentiment, ever to be enforced. The extract is interesting, as showing the calculations of our enemies in connection with this law, and their determination to evade it by all means, whether foul or fair. The Post says:

"In one or two journals we perceive the remark, innocently made, that the fugitive slave law is now certain to be obeyed, because the President, according to a telegraph report from Washington, has expressed a determination to support the United States Marshals by the military force of the United States, in case they meet with forcible resistance in executing the law.

No doubt the part of the President is, whenever the execution of any law of the land is withstood by violence, and it can be enforced by no other method, to call out the troops of the United States. Every body understands that, and takes it for granted, that when circumstances shall occur, which plainly cast this duty on the President, he will perform it. It will occur, however, to any man who reflects on the subject, that a case can hardly arise under the fugitive slave law, in which the military could effectually interpose.

Suppose a slave is harbored, fed, concealed, assisted to get out of the reach of his pursuer. This is not a case for the interference of a platoon of soldiers. Suppose the Marshal commands a *posse* to assist him in capturing the runaway, and the people refuse to turn out, and the slave slips beyond his reach. There is no cause here for ordering out the troops. Suppose the slave is actually rescued from the persons attempting to seize him, as one was the other day rescued by the butchers in Williamsburg, and suppose that in ten minutes he is placed beyond the reach of pursuit—it would be an idle affair to bring over a company of men in uniform on this account from Governor's Island. Suppose there is a riot in Northampton, in Massachusetts, to liberate a slave whom the Marshal had put in handcuffs, and the negro set free. The next day, a man in epaulettes, accompanied by a score or two others with muskets on their shoulders, comes up from the neighborhood of Boston to help to execute the laws. He comes twenty-four hours too late.

These examples show how little can be done by the militay when a law is enacted in direct opposition to the public opinion of the country where it is to be put in execution. A threat to order out the military under such circumstances, should not, we think, have been thrown out, since it will only reflect how little power the Government has to coerce the people into a practical co-operation with the civil authorities, without which the law is but a shadow and a mockery.

We do not look, therefore, to see the military ever called out to aid in the execution of the fugitive slave law, and yet we expect to see the difficulty of its execution so great that few will ever be sent back under it. We do not counsel, we have never counselled resistance to the law; we have on the contrary advised against it, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that a law so detested has no chance of being obeyed. The general abhorrence of the law is not likely to be mitigated by a threat to shoot men down who are aiding in the escape of a fugitive. To us it appears very likely that the principal effect of such a measure will be to make the proceedings of those who may attempt a rescue, far more summary and expeditious."

## McBRIDE AND CROOKS.

Will the Greensborough Patriot tell the public what was done with the indictment in the case of Crooks and McBride, at the recent Term of Guilford Superior Court? Was not a bill sent in to the Grand Jury against these men? And was it not in evidence that one of these men, or both, had circulated an incendiary document? And did not the Judge expressly inform the Jury that the document *was* incendiary, and that if circulated by either of these men, they were bound to find "a true bill"? *And did not the Jury, in the face of these facts disagree, and refuse to return "a true bill"?*

A citizen of Georgia went to Boston, a week or two since, to reclaim a fugitive slave under the law enacted by the last Congress. He was arrested three times, on frivolous and ridiculous charges, and was held to bail, each time, in $10,000, to appear and answer before the Courts of Massachusetts; and he escaped only by flight a fourth arrest, based upon the criminal charge of an attempt to kidnap his own slave. So much for Boston. Now let us look nearer home. A canting scoundrel—a man professing to be a follower of the Prince of Peace—a Preacher of the Gospel, is indicted in our Courts for circulating incendiary documents among slaves. It is proved that he had endeavored to "excite insurrection" among them; and he is *convicted* as an incendiary, under the statute, by a Jury of twelve men. The Judge orders him to the pillory, to be whipped, and imprisoned; but the prisoner appeals to the Supreme Court for a second hearing. The appeal was granted—properly granted, as we suppose; but in the meantime the incendiary was permitted to go at large, under a bond of only one thousand dollars conditioned for his appearance and an additional thousand dollars, we believe, as a forfeiture on his part in case he repeated his offence! Of course this man (McBride) has no idea of abiding the result of his appeal. He will not repeat his offence, in such a manner as to be detected in it, and so he will not forfeit any thing on that account; and as to his thousand dollar bond for his appearance to take the pillory, the lash, and the imprisonment, that can be easily discharged by his Abolition employers North, or by his friends in Guilford. Why was he not imprisoned? Or, if not imprisoned, why was not the bond ten thousand dollars instead of one?

We assure the Patriot that the questions contained in the first paragraph of this article, are put in good faith and in a respectful spirit. We have no wish, in this connection, to create undue excitement or to make party capital. We merely ask for information.

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When the Southern ultraists talked of disunion, of guns, trumpets, and blunderbusses, Northern journalists laughed and rapped out stale jests about "Quattlebums," "Southern Chivalry," and all that.

*Richmond Republican.*

Who taught these Northern journalists to talk of "Quattlebumry" and "Southern Chivalry"? Who but *Southern* WHIG journalists? We believe the Republican itself has not been backward in the use of these "flash" terms.

We are now reaping the fruits of division and discord among ourselves; but there is time left yet to rally our forces and unite upon one common platform. What says the Republican? Is Mr. Fillmore in the way?

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The President seemed very ready to send a detachment of the U. S. army to Texas to settle the boundary question by force and arms. We hear nothing, however, of any such means have been proposed to enforce the fugitive slave law in the Northern States. The boundary question between Texas and the United States was one, to say the least, of doubt. It was open for adjustment, but the right of a slaveholder to recover his fugitive slave, from any State in the Union, is no question of doubt, being guaranteed by the Constitution, and provided for by express law. Will not they who elected Mr. Fillmore, now have the candor to admit that they exceedingly regret they did not put a Southern man in the place he occupies?

*Fredericksburg Recorder.*

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AMERICAN TOBACCO. The editor of the Wilmington Commercial says that he has seen a part of an experimental crop of tobacco raised in North Carolina, from Spanish seed, whose quality warrants the belief that our sand hills under proper cultivation, will produce as fine tobacco as any in the world.

## BOSTON NULLIFICATION.

The Southern public mind is sufficiently excited already by the late outrages in Boston, and we have no wish to add to the excitement; but it is our duty, as a public journalist, to lay facts before our readers and keep them informed as to passing events. We therefore copy from the New York Tribune the following letter, showing the manner, from first to last, in which Messrs. Knight and Hughes, of Georgia, were treated in Boston. The Tribune says this letter comes from a respectable source, and may be relied upon as a correct statement:

[*Correspondence of the New York Tribune.*]

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 31.

The slave hunters, Knight and Hughes, left the City yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., fully pursuaded, after a week's trial, that all attempts to arrest William and Ellen Crafts in the City of Boston, were worse than useless. Yet not a blow has been struck, or an act of violence done!

As soon as it was know that they were about to take out a warrant, the Vigilance Committee was called together, and various sub-committees appointed. Among these was a committee of legal gentlemen, whose duty it was to give Crafts the benefit of every legal weapon of offence and defence. This committee consisted of S. C. Sewall, Chas. Sumner, R. H. Dana, jr., John C. Park and George Minot. In addition to these gentlemen, Charles G. Loring, Esq., one of the most distinguished lawyers in the State, volunteered his services. After full deliberation, this committee notified the commissioners that if they acted under the law they would be sued, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of their appointment, and that the same course would be taken with the Marshal and his deputies, or any other persons who should act under the direction of the commissioners. The ground was taken that the process under this law is a civil process, and that the *outer door of a house cannot be broken in* for the purpose of serving it, and the Marshal was notified accordingly. Crafts moved his beds and clothing into his shop, and made it his domicile—his castle.

In the meantime Crafts, on his own responsibility, without advice from any parties, determined on resistance. He armed himself fully, and made up his mind to sell his freedom with his life. His shop is in the midst of the negro population, who are in a state of intense excitement, armed and determined upon resistance. No man could approach within a hundred yards of Crafts' shop without being seen by a hundred eyes, and a signal would call a powerful body at a moment's warning. The Marshal's assistants made reconnoisances and were perfectly satisfied that if the "outer-door" doctrine prevailed, the process could not be served at all, and if that doctrine was not adhered to, the process could only be served with bloodshed.

It must be distinctly understood that this forcible resistance was a matter with which the committees had no concern whatever. They confined themselves to legal measures solely.

As an offset to the Roman simplicity and grandeur of this poor man, seated calmly at work at his saddler's bench in an upper chamber, the Spartacus of his race, there was a ludicrous side of the picture. Knight and Hughes were themselves arrested and held to bail in $10,000 each, on a charge of slander. After some difficulty they found bail. The next day they were arrested on a charge of conspiracy to kidnap William Crafts, and again in the afternoon on a similar charge as to Ellen Crafts.

Two arrests a day was their smallest allowance. After the last arrest, the excited crowd of negroes followed Knight's carriage, and he took flight through Court and Leveret streets, over East Cambridge bridge, running tolls to East Cambridge and thence to Porter's. The mob overtook and threatened him, and it was with difficulty that some of them were kept from violence, but no actual violence was inflicted. Knight was thoroughly armed. A portion of the Vigilance Committee waited upon him and Hughes, and told them that they had no intention to threaten them, but that their presence perilled the peace of the city as well as their own lives. They promised to leave the city the next morning; but when the morning came they were not gone. Several complaints were made against them, and prepared to be served—one for carrying concealed weapons; another for "smoking in the streets," contrary to the City Ordinance; another under the statute against, "profane cursing and swearing," (a plenty of which they did;) another for missing toll over the bridge; and still another for *fast driving* through the town of Cambridge. Truly the Bostonians are law-abiding people! The combination of the tragical and the comical, the serious and the ludicrous, with the harassment of hand-bills, arrests, and crowds at their heels wherever they went, and the certainty that their process could not be served without bloodshed, overcame their obstinacy, and they took the express train for the South, waited upon by a large and respectable committee.

Knight and Hughes are said to be men of a low description, mere hirelings or speculators, deserving no better treatment than they received. These various arrests, however, were not made by the legal committee, but were the voluntary suggestion of parties, taking the responsibility upon themselves. The committee were prepared to serve a writ *de homine repligiando*, upon the Marshal, the moment the arrest should be made, and thus to raise an issue between the State and National tribunals. They also proposed to hold Crafts to bail for debt, in order to try the question whether the certificate of the Commissioner will override the civil processes of the State, made for other purposes. As a last resort, Crafts was to be arrested on a criminal charge, for violent assaults, with dangerous weapons, if he used them, and thus raise the final question of precedence between a criminal process of the State and the certificate of the Commissioner. If no other ciminal charge could be raised, it was proposed, with his own consent, to arrest him for fornication, (which is a criminal offence in Massachusetts,) on account of the invalidity of his slave marriage.

These various tecnical obstructions and contrivances were raised, not against the Constitution, but against the odious and unconstitutional statute. Had the statute been no more than the Constitution requires, no legal resistance would have been made, except on the real issue between the parties. As for the forcible resistance of the negroes, how can they distinguish between the Constitution and a statute? They only receive the simple idea that, without trial or notice, father, mother, husband, wife or child, brother or sister, may be snatched from each other, and from home, and hurried into captivity in an unknown and hostile land.

There are rumors that the President has authorized the Marshal to employ a portion of the standing army to enforce his precept and to "punish" offenders. We do not believe he has done, or intends to do any such thing. He knows that the whole standing army of the United States, which took Mexico and Monterey, can not break down a poor man's outer door to serve a civil process, or "punish" any citizen for any crime whatever."

What Southern man can read the foregoing letter without the deepest indignation? How mean and contemptible were the tricks which were resorted to, for the purpose of evading the law and of punishing these Georgians. "Truly," in the language of the Tribune's Correspondent, "the Bostonians *are* a law-abiding people"!

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NEW ORLEANS, November 1.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA. The steamer Alabama has arrived here from Havana. She brings advices obtained there two days later than those heretofore received from California.

Another destructive fire had occurred in San Francisco. Before the flames could be subdued about one hundred houses were consumed, including a large amount of goods and property of various kinds. The loss could not be fairly estimated, but was supposed to be about $250,000 to $300,000. The principal business part of the city escaped.

The market for most kinds of produce was steady at previous quotations. Flour and provisions in good demand.

The money quotations were prosperous at previous accounts. Money in good demand.

Generally, there was no specially new feature from the [illegible] previous.

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The States of New York, New Jersey, and Michigan voted on Tuesday last for Governor and other State officers and Members of Congress; and on Tuesday next Massachusetts and Delaware will vote, which will complete the elections of this Fall.

## THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

We gave the rumor in our last, that President Fillmore had ordered troops to Boston for the purpose of sustaining and enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law. This rumor, it appears, turns out to be totally unfounded. The Washington Republic of Tuesday quotes the following from the Baltimore Sun:

[*Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.*]

"WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.

"The President yesterday gave orders for the immediate concentration of the disposable force of the United States artillery and infantry in Boston harbor. There were some few troops at Fort Independence; and the companies of Fort Preble, Maine, at Newport, New York harbor, Fort McHenry, and Fortress Monroe, are ordered to that station. All the troops that can be spared from Florida, and some of those that had been sent to Texas for the defence of the frontier, were also ordered to Boston. The larger portion of the army is employed in California, New Mexico, and Texas, and probably not more than twelve companies will be concentrated at Fort Independence within two days.

"This important movement seems to have been suddenly determined upon, and in consequence of information received by the Executive from the United States marshal in Boston. To show that it was not contemplated on Friday, it may be mentioned that the troops in Florida were on that day ordered to Texas, but, the next day, they were ordered to Boston."

The Republic, the organ of the President, contradicts these statements as follows:

"The above statement has, doubtless, been communicated to other journals, and comes from a correspondent so generally accurate and well-informed as to demand a formal contradiction.

It is not true that any communication has been made to the President by the United States marshal in Boston, or by any other marshal, in relation to any actual or apprehended obstruction to the laws; the cause assigned by the *Sun's* correspondent for the alleged orders of the President. It is not true that the President has issued any orders with regard to the "concentration of" any force in Boston harbor, or anywhere else, with reference to any such information or apprehension as is above suggested; the President has received no communication from any marshal, *and has no information that leads him to believe that any peculiar disposition of the military force will be rendered necessary for the execution of the laws.*

It is true that there have been some changes made by the War Department in the position of the troops, but not in the directions nor for the purposes alleged. It was deemed proper to relieve some of the companies that have been stationed in Florida; some of which have been ordered North, and some to Texas. Others have been ordered *from* the North to the South. Among the changes, one company was ordered to Fort Independence, in Boston harbor; but on information from the proper bureau that the barracks there were not ready for the reception of troops, the order was countermanded. These changes, having no reference whatever to the causes assigned for them, have given rise to suspicions and rumors that have assumed the shape of positive allegations in the *Sun's* correspondence.

If the exigency should arise making it the duty of the President to resort to the means vested in him by the Constitution and the laws to enforce their due execution, there is no doubt that his duty will be promptly and prudently discharged. We have entire faith, however, in the law-abiding and conservative disposition of the American people; and have no reason to believe that any forcible resistance will be offered to the execution of the laws."

This, then, is conclusive. The President has *not* ordered out, nor does he expect to order out the military force to execute the laws. Of course he intends to see that the Fugitive Slave Law is enforced; but it has not as yet been resisted, or set at naught, but is *executing itself*, in Boston and elsewhere, in the most satisfactory and gratifying style! There are two or three hundred fugitive slaves in Boston alone—the Marshal has a number of warrants, it is said, in his pocket for the arrest of these fugitives; but Southern men who claim them are arrested on the shallowest pretences, held to bail in large sums, and at last driven from the City by a mob!

The Republic—the organ of the President—says it has "entire faith in the law-abiding and conservative disposition of the *American* people," and that it has "no reason to believe that any forcible resistance will be offered to the execution of the laws." Why did not that paper say *Boston* "people" at once? That would have given point and meaning to the expression; but we suppose the Editor intended to include Boston, which amounts to the same thing.

## JUDGE DOUGLAS.

We have already noticed the great effort of Judge Douglas in Chicago, in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law, and his signal triumph before four thousand citizens, in compelling the Common Council of that City to repeal their "nullifying Resolutions." This is one of the brightest events in his public life. We publish below the Resolutions offered by him on this occasion, and unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sacred duty of every friend of the Union to maintain and preserve inviolate every provision of our federal constitution.

*Resolved*, That any law enacted by Congress, in pursuance of the constitution, should be respected as such by all good and law-abiding citizens, and should be faithfully carried into effect by the officers charged with its execution.

*Resolved*, That so long as the constitution of the United States provides that all persons held to service or labor in one State, escaping into another State, "shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom the service or labor may be due," and so long as members of Congress are required to take an oath to support the constitution, it is their solemn and religious duty to pass all laws necessary to carry that provision of the constitution into effect.

*Resolved*, That if we desire to preserve the Union one, under our great republic, inseparable, and perpetual, we must perfom all our obligations under the constitution, at the same time that we call upon our brethren in other States to yield implicit obedience to it.

*Resolved*, That, as the lives, property, and safety of our families depend upon the observance and protection of the laws, every effort to excite any portion of our population to make resistance to the due execution of the laws of the land should be promptly and emphatically condemned by every good citizen.

*Resolved*, That we will stand or fall by the American Union and its constitution, with all its glorious memories of the past and precious hopes of the future."

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The papers from Texas state that the Boundary proposition will be accepted by an immense popular vote. In Galveston the vote stood, 135 to accept, 62 to reject; in Huntsville, Walker county, "accepted" 122, "rejected" 24; in Hays county, a majority in favor; and in Milan county, but *one* vote for rejection. The vote is small, owing mainly (as is stated by the Galveston News, which opposed the measure,) to the "universal opinion, that the proposition will be accepted by an overwhelming majority."

The Indians are very troublesome on the frontiers of Texas. Two daughters of Mr. Thomas, living 12 miles from Lamar, were carried off by a party of twelve Indians, who also drove away a number of horses. Gen. Brooks has issued an order for the most vigorous measures to rescue them.

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ADJOURNMENT OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION. The Virginia Convention has been engaged for some days upon a proposition to adjourn over its proceedings until the 1st of January, upon the ground that they could not prosecute their labors successfully in the adjustment of the basis of representation and the ratio of taxation, until they had before them the statistics of the First Auditor on the taxable property of the State, and the Census of the United States, of the population of each section of Virginia. The question was finally disposed of on Saturday, when by a vote of ayes 66, noes 62, it was agreed to adjourn to-day until the first Monday in January next.

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We have already had snow, and frosts without number. On Saturday last it snowed very hard for an hour or two. *Asheville News, Oct. 31.*

## *Telegraphed for the Standard.*

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 8th, 1850.

From the returns of the New York Elections thus far received, it is supposed that SEYMOUR, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has been elected by about two thousand majority.

Seventeen Whigs and sixteen Democrats elected to Congress from New York.

NEW YORK, November 7th, 1850.

Cotton has declined a quarter of a cent; Rice 3⅜; other things unchanged.

The Georgian has arrived from California, with a million of dollars in gold dust.

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THE VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT. Those who profess to speak for President Fillmore have not hesitated to say that he would rather see Democrats elected to Congress, than such Whigs as these persons choose to call "Abolitionists,"

These allged expressions of his views, were brought to his knowledge on Monday last. In reply Mr. Fillmore authorized a gentleman to say, "that so far from having said any such thing, he had no secret wish that such should be the result; and that he uniformly expressed his opinion, freely and strongly, in favor of the election of every Whig Nominee."

This, we have no doubt, is true; and it is to be hoped that those who really wish to consult the views of the President will give a zealous support to all Whig Nominees. *Albany Eve. Jour.*

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NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

The prospect of a proclamation from the President, levelled at the Northern fanatics, and the election tomorrow are the absorbing topics of conversation. It is thought that a crisis is approaching with regard to the fugitives from the South within the boundaries of this State. Though a very great number have fled to Canada, yet it is said that about fifteen hundred have congregated in the vicinity of Cazenovia, encouraged by the people residing thereabouts, who express a determination to resist the arrest of the runaway slaves.

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NORFOLK, Nov. 4—2 P. M.

The five seamen who were under trial in the United States Court at this place, charged with mutiny on board tho barque Kingston, have been convicted of the offence for which they stood charged. They will be sentenced to-morrow.

The grand jury found true bills against Captain Bruce McKenny, and the brig Excellent, his mate and crew, charged with being engaged in the slave trade. This vessel, it will be recollected, was captured on the coast of Africa by the John Adams, and sent to Norfolk in June last.

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WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 3.

Great uneasiness is excited among the citizens of the District of Columbia, on account of a proposition submitted to the Virginia Reform Convention for the expulsion of the free negroes. They dread the overwhelming influx of that class and the addition that would be made to the ten thousand already residing in the District, a majority of whom are idle and worthless.

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They have just held a great Union meeting at Greensborough, and passed sundry resolutions in favor of the Union of the States, at every hazard and to the last extremity. Just upon the heels of the trial and conviction of a fellow for preaching abolition, this meeting was vastly patriotic! Very, indeed!! In this case the consequences went before—the cause followed!

Glorious old Guilford! Pity you cannot shake off the abolitionists and submissionists that bear you down, and who will eventually make you a bye word and reproach among your sisters. *Asheville News.*

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EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY. An old negress, supposed from records in the possession of her late master, Alexander Grant, Esq., of Catharine Plantation, to be one hundred and thirty years of age, departed this life last week. She was a native of Africa, and although worthless for many years past for labor, had pretty good health. She leaves a husband to mourn her removal, who is much younger than his departed spouse, not having passed yet much over the respectable period of four-score and ten yeas. *N. O. Delta.*

AN ALBANY GATHERING. The whig ratification meeting at Albany appears to have been a regular abolition affair, the main object of which was to denounce the merchants' meeting at Castle Garden and the fugitive slave law. The telegrapic announcement that they had resolved to sustain the fugitive slave law was incorrect. The question whether the meeting approved of the fugitive slave law recently passed by Congress, was responded to by a tremendous "NO."

*Baltimore Sun.*

LOSING THE TRADE. The Newburyport Herald says that American castor oil, formerly the best article of the kind in market, and in demand for even foreign shipment, has now become almost unsaleable, owing to its great adulteration by the mixture of lard oil. The consequence is that large importations of castor oil from the East Indies have been recently made, and more of it is on the way.

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Mr. Crittenden has written a long letter to prove the Constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law. Well, no one who wants to act honestly and in good faith to every portion of the Republic, doubts the Constitutionality of it; yet we have no objection to Mr. Crittenden saying so, but will it have any effect on the mischief-makers of the North? That's the question. If it does not, the gentleman has had his labor for nothing. *Asheville News.*

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Measures are now in progress to erect a magnificent monument at Madrid, to Christopher Columbus. The preliminary arrangements hint at a colossal statue of twenty feet high, and of groups surrounding it, forming a base of forty feet in circumference. The statue is to be of the finest Florentine bronze, and the pedestal of reddish granite. The lowest estimate of the Columbus monument is £20,000.

CORN IN INDIANA. The Laporte (Ia.) Whig says the farmers of Laporte county are in ecstacies over their extraordinary good corn crop. It is considered the best that was ever raised in that part of the State, being superior to the crop last year, which was excellent. In addition to its being a better crop this year, there was a much larger number of acres planted. The Whig remarks that it is a fact that since 1835, there has not been an entire failure of this crop in that country.

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Some slave catchers went to Chicago the other day to arrest a fugitive. They took another slave with them to identify the person. They did not arrest the fugitive, and they did lose their witness, who ran off to Canada. *New York Evening Post.*

This is the same fortune that befel the South when she came to Congress for her territorial rights. She not only failed to get any territory but lost a part of Texas in the attempt. *Southern Press.*

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A person looking over the catalogue of professional gentlemen of the bar, with his pencil, wrote against the name of one of the bustling order—"Has been accused of possessing talents." Another seeing the acquisition, wrote under the charge—"Has been tried and acquitted."

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The total amount coined at the United States Mint, in Philadelphia, from the 1st of January to 30th September, was $20,032,327 50. The officers state that they will be enabled to coin five millions a month in future, which will meet the wants of the public.

## MARRIED,

In Brackett-Town, Burke county, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Parker, Captain John F. Hoke, and Miss Catherine W. youngest daughter of Col. W. J. Alexander.

At Hoylesville, Gaston County, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. T. N. Davis, Mr. Elisha S. Barrett, of Lincoln to Miss Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Eli Hoyle, Esq., of the former place.


**Received by Express this Day**

A LOT OF FINE FRENCH MERINOES, Assorted Colors.

Also, a lot of Jenny Lind Trimmings.

EVANS & WILLIAMS.

Nov. 6. 838—


## THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, November 4, P. M. Tobacco continues very firm in all the Northern Markets, with an upward tendency in prices. Those well versed in the trade, anticipate a further advance in prices throughout the whole of Europe. Sales of 600 barrels flour to-day at $4,75 per barrel; no change in grain; pork $5,25 per hundred.

NEW YORK, November 4, P. M. The transactions in flour to-day were unusually heavy. 18,000 barrels were disposed of at from $4,56 to $4,87—the Southern article commanding the best price. No alteration in the price of grain, and transactions limited.

RICHMOND, November 4. No material change in Tobacco. Market firm, and an upward tendency for all descriptions. Best flour at from $4,75 to $4,88; wheat at from $1 to $1,06 cents; sales of corn at from 65 to 70 cents.

PETERSBURG, November 5. Tobacco selling at from $8 50 to $20, according to quality, with an active market; cotton, prime quality, 13 cents; no sales of corn; lard 9½ cents; flour, $4 75 to $7 50.

### Arrivals at Lawrence's Hotel.

Nov. 4. Capt. E. R. Young, David Overby, Miss A. Downey, Warren Overby, W. J. Watkins and Miss Mary Overby, Granville; H. Y. Allen, and Lady, Mrs. A. V. Allen, Solomon L. Allen, Miss D. A. M. Justice, Danl. W. Rogers, J. M. Ferrell and John W. Harp, Wake; J. E. Rigsbee, Gibson Tenn.; Hardy Sumerlin, Smith-field.

Nov. 5.—S. Rogers, Wake; Rev. James F. Purify, Forestville; C. A. Blackman, W. F. College; R. P. Bessent, Concord.

Nov. 6.—Col. A. B. Waller, Washington City.

Nov. 7.—Dr. A. G. Brooks, Johnston; J. J. Jackson, Pittsborough; Wm. F. Blackwood, Cumberland; A. A. Patillo, Caswell; Dr. Richardson, Holly Spring; Sion Rogers, Sr., Wake.

### Arrivals at Yarbrough's House.

Nov. 5. Gov. Morehead, Greensborough; G Dale, N C R R; W. H. R. Conner, New Market; Mr. Bridgeman, Canada; Richard I. Wynn, Hyde; Z. Rush, Carteret.

Nov. 6. L. Dubain, New York; Mr. Gretter, and Lady, Miss Gretter, Richmond; F. Gardner, N C R R; Mr. Carter, Petersburg; Mr. Conrad, Charlotte.

Nov. 7. James Alves, Ky; F. B. Laird, Pa.; Dr Wilson and Lady, Forsythe; Mrs. Hooper, Fayettville.


### The Eolian Minstrels,

(CONSISTING OF TWO BROTHERS AND A SISTER.)

Will give

*A VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT*

At Raleigh, on Monday evening, the 11th of November.

On which occasion they will give

**A Varied Collection of Original Pieces,**

as well as selected, which they are happy to say, have been most flatteringly approved of by the "Lovers of Music," in most of the Cities and Towns of the United States and the Canadas.

For particulars, please notice the Progamme of the Evening's Performance.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the Post Office.

Last night the Eolians gave their third concert at the Ashland Hall, where they had a large and respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen, all of whom pronounce the performance to be unexceptionable, and who gave the performers, as they richly deserve, their unbounded applause. Their Ethiopian Melodies are sung in the most exquisite harmony "sans" paint, "sans" smut, convincing the most fastidious that these beautiful melodies can be sung in good taste and without offending. *Norfolk Va. Herald.*

Raleigh, Nov. 9, 1850. 3—tf.

### NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

### Pocket Book Lost.

LOST or Stolen, on Saturday last, from the Subscriber, a small leather pocket book, with six folds, red, and fastened with a clasp. It contained four notes—one against A. W. Betts, calling for $230, with some credits—and three against Temperance Betts, for $89 altogether, with credits.

The said A. M. Betts and Temperance Betts are hereby warned against paying said notes to any person or persons, except myself.

ALVIN BETTS.

Wake County, Nov. 7, 1850. 3—3t pd.

### To the Ladies.

YOU will find a most beautiful supply of Children's Clothing at our House, just to hand, consisting of Jackets single and double breasted, to button up to the neck, Blue, Black, Green, &c., &c. Pants, Black, Blue, Brown, and every variety of fancy color. Overcoats all kinds. We have made such arrangements as will enable us to furnish any of the above articles at prices less than they can be obtained for in any of the Northern cities. Measures taken and Children supplied, if necessary. OLIVER & PROCTER.

November 9. 840—

### Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before. OLIVER & PROCTER.

Merchant Tailors.

Raleigh. Nov 9. 842—

### Boy's Clothing.

ALL sizes Cloth and Tweed Sacks and Frocks for Sunday and every day wear, at from $2 50 to $4 50. Pants beautiful at $2 50, Vests $2 50 Satin and all sorts, and all colors. Persons at a distance can be supplied by forwarding their measures and stating the age of the boy. OLIVER & PROCTER.

Merchant Tailors.

November 9. 842—


### Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Members of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh on Tuesday, the 17th day of December, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

JNO. C. PATRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Nov. 9, 1850. 3—tf.

### NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly for the privilege of erecting a dam across Neuse river, at Watson's Falls; the State reserving the right to construct a lock in said dam.

November 6, 1850. 3—3t pd.

### Overseer Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ an Overseer, to superintend about 100 hands. He must be sober, honest and capable. No other need apply.

J. O. WATSON.

Raleigh, Nov. 9th, 1850. 3—3t pd

WE are authorized and requested to announce Maj. A. W. MOODY, of Richmond County, as a candidate for the office of Principal Door Keeper to the House of Commons, at the approaching Session.

October 30, 1850. 839—pd.

WE are requested to announce Mr. JAMES PAGE, of Randolph County, as a Candidate for the office of Principal Doorkeeper to the Senate of the next Legislature.

October 28, 1850. 839—pd.

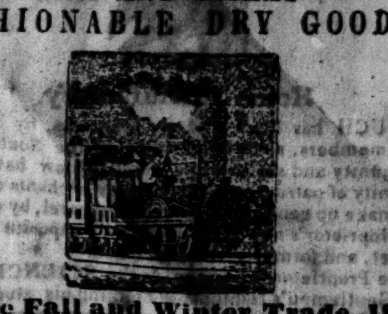
WE are requested to announce Mr. ALBERT W. MOORE, Democrat, of Northampton, as a Candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper to the next House of Commons.

Oct. 21, 1850. 838—ts.

WE are requested to announce Mr. A. N. BETTS, of Wake County, as a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper to the Senate of the next Legislature.

Oct. 14, 1850. 837—ts.


## NEW AND CHEAP FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,



**For the Fall and Winter Trade, 1850.**

THE Subscriber having just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant and extensive supply of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS*, embracing every variety of Style and Fashion for the Season, would respectfully invite his friends and customers, and the public at large, to an early examination of the same, being fully persuaded they cannot fail to admire and be won by their superior *Richness and Beauty, and still more delighted with the good bargains he intends to give them.*

The assortment comprises, in part, the following viz:

Super Black Gros-de Rhine Silks,
Chameleon Satin D'chine do.
Plaid and Figured Changeable do.
Lupins finest French Merinos,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmeres and Delaines,
Silk Poplins, and Mohair Lustres,
Chameleon Lyonese Cloth,
Super Black Merino Cashmere and Alpacca.
Plain, Polka, and Chine Delaines,
Hungarian and Jenny Lind Cloths, (for Dresses,)
Blue, Brown, Green and Mode colored Satin striped Delaines,
Changeable Thibet, and Cherry color'd Paramatta Cloths,
New Style Calicoes and Ginghams,
Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirting,
Rich Velvet Trimming, and Silk Braids and Laces,
Insertings and Edgings,
Beautiful Bonnet, Belt, and Neck Ribands,
Fine Kid and Silk Gloves, and Mits,

Together with many other desirable articles, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Sattinets, Tweeds Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Fine Moleskin and Fur Hats,
Fur and Cloth Caps,
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Walking Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Jenny Lind and Leghorn Bonnets,
Kersey's, Linsey's, and Blankets,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—tf.

### The "Bugg" also at Home Again!

I HAVE just returned the *second* time from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, having spent nearly all of August and September in said cities, getting up our CLOTHING, every article of which *was cut by myself*, and *made up under my own* inspection; and I presume there is no one in North Carolina now, who would be verdant enough to question my capacity after the eloquent tribute paid to my "artistic skill" in our last Superior Court, by Judge, Counsel on both sides, witnesses and Jurors. I refer to the case of "Biggs *vs* Oliver"—action for damages, in which I had to pay $250, in consequence of my extended reputation.

Come in, if you please, and assist me in paying off the judgment by buying our Goods. Who is there, in North Carolina, who has not heard of the Hon. George E Badger, the Hon. William H. Haywood, Jr., and "Bug" Oliver? Why "their fame is no more to be hemmed in by State lines than their talents are to be circumscribed within the same narrow limits."

We are connected, as all our customers know—and if they don't know it, they may—with no Northern House—*but are Tailors ourselves*—buy our own goods, and import quite as many of what we purchase in proportion to our business, as any House in this State or out of it. There is no Establishment here or elsewhere that possesses any advantages over us. We buy where everbody else buys, and we think we understand our business and buy as cheaply. We say our CLOTHING is equal to any ever offered for sale in North Carolina, and, we think superior, being judges ourselves of clothing. Of that though, we will leave the public to decide, when they examine for themselves. One thing is certain—without intending to reflect upon any one—we will sell our clothing *cheaper* than the same articles can be bought for in any of the Northern cities; and as cheap as any body that comes here, who does not steal his clothing ready made.

Our stock embraces Drab, Black, Blue, Green, Gray, and other OVERCOATS from $6 to $20 and upwards. CLOAKS, full circle, $18 and upwards. Frock, dress, and sack COATS from $7 to $12 and upwards. PANTALOONS, all colors and prices, from $4 to $8.—VESTS, all kinds and all sizes, at all prices from $1 25 to $5. In fact, every thing that can be found in any similar establishment in the Union.

We are North Carolinians. We are permanently located here, and if we sell as cheap as others, why not give us the preference? If we do not sell as good goods at as small a price, we will not ask your patronage.

Call! call! call! before your purchase, at

OLIVER & PROCTER'S,
No. 1.
R. R. R. R.
Fayetteville Street.

November 5th, 1850 2—
Register copy.

### See R. R. R. R.*

**To the citizens of North Carolina particularly.**

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from $35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 2—tf.

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

### READY MADE CLOTHING,
### At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased o fny Establishment in New York or any other City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

### North Carolina Music Store.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this city, in December next, a *MUSIC STORE*, where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music and Musical instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh. November 2. 1850. 2—1y.

### Young Ladies' Institute.

THE Rev. Professor Morgan has established at Salisbury, North Carolina. A YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE, a Model School, of the highest grade. The success of this system in Edgeworth during five years, is known to most competent judges in Virginia, North and South Carolina. It is believed that no similar institution has made such ample provision for the comfort and success of Young Ladies, at such moderate expense to the pupil. The year will close in June. All information will be sent to applicants.

November 1, 1850. 2—[illegible]


We are requested to announce Mr. **Patrick McGowan** as a candidate for re-election to the office of Doorkeeper to the Senate of the ensuing Legislature.

November 5, 1850. 2—ts.

WE are requested to announce Mr. JOSEPH J. WARD, of Franklin County, as a Candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper to the next House of Commons of North Carolina.

October 2, 1850. 83[illegible]—[illegible]

WE are requested to announce Mr. E. N. [illegible]SON, of Northampton County, as a Candidate for Engrossing Clerk to the ensuing Legislature of North Carolina.

October 2, 1850. 835—ts.

**FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.**

## Home Manufactory.

MUCH has been said in Congress, by Southern members, about the rights of the South. This community and surrounding country now have an opportunity of patronizing their own merchants and those who make up gentlemen's wearing apparel, by calling at the Proprietor's new Establishment, opposite the City market, and formerly the Post office.

The Proprietor, having made the SCIENCE of cutting Gentlemen's fashionable clothing his study, in the most fashionable Cities, for many years, is now prepared to give satisfaction to all who may want their clothing made. Gentlemen furnishing cloth and trimmings, will thus give employment to many in the City of Raleigh.

Those who only wish their garments cut shall have them warranted to fit, and at moderate prices. Gentlemen's garments altered and repaired at the shortest notice.

The New York and Philadelphia Fashions for the Fall and Winter just received.

Wanted immediately, two first rate Coat-Makers, to whom employment will be given and the highest wages.

Raleigh, Oct. 22, 1850. 838—t20Nov.

## FALL TRADE.

*PETERSBURG, September 20, 1850.*

**Samuel H. Marks,**

WOULD respectfully inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving per sundry Steamers and Packets from the Northern cities his usual large and varied assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, FANCY ARTICLES, Cigars, &c., which added to his stock before on hand, and the regular weekly supply of fresh Foreign and domestic FRUITS, renders his assortment particularly worthy the attention of country dealers.

In the line of CIGARS he flatters himself that he can present a larger stock and finer assortment, and at lower rates, than any other house in the trade.

Petersburg Sept. 25th, 1850. 834-tf.

## Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammers, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces.
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs.
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

## Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

AT No. 9, FAYETTEVILLE ST.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.

For Sale low by
J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

## For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps. Dark and Light Prints, Dohloys and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware—among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,

Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

## SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:

6 doz. Low's old Brown Windsor,
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinney Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,
All of the best quality, and for sale low, by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

## Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

## Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

## Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

## Hats and Caps.

A MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys, and Childrens Sup Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jenny Lind Caps, just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Sept. 21st, 1850. 834—

## Negro Shoes.

I HAVE a large lot of heavy Negro Brogans, which I will sell on as good terms as any other person in the City. Call and see before you buy elsewhere.

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

## Calf Skins, Lining, &c.

O. L. BURCH, keeps constantly on hand, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c., &c.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

## JENNY LIND SLIPPERS,

JUST Received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

## Scotch Snuff and Tobacco

THOSE who are fond of a *nice dip* or good *chew* of the weed, will find a superb article of Snuff and Tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

## Perfumed Matches,

OF Superior quality, just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO,

English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

GLASS JARS.—30 dozen assorted low priced Jars for Preserves and Confectioners use, for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Aug. 27, 1850. 830—

## New Confectionary & Grocery Store,

*3 Doors below the Post Office.*

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

### GROCERIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sugar and Coffee, | Crushed Sugar, |
| Do. St. Croix, | Havana do. |
| Candles and Soap, | Pepper and Spice, |
| Black and Imp. Tea, | Copperas and Ginger, |
| Saleratus and Snuff, | Brooms, &c. &c. |

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

### Confectionaries.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Segars, | Water Crackers, |
| Dolls, Accordians, | Butter and Soda, do. |
| Fancy Candies, Citron, | Prunes, Cocoa Nuts, |
| Almonds, Filberts, | English Walnuts, |
| Palm Nuts, | Figs and Raisins, |

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store.

They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,* and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

## FOR SALE.

ONE of the most desirable residences in the County of Wake, within one mile of Raleigh, with all the advantages of the City and the quiet of the country, convenient to the Churches, Schools, and society of the Capital. The DWELLING HOUSE is large and very convenient, with 8 rooms above and dining room and pantries in basement.

The House is in fine order, newly painted, handsome grove of 4 or 5 acres in front, besides a good kitchen, Rock Spring House, and two or three never-failing Springs in ten steps of the House. There are large negro Houses, with good brick chimneys, two Smoke-houses, two Carriage-houses, two Cribs, a three-story Granary, good Stables and every other out-house necessary for comfort, on the premises.

The Tract contains 350 Acres, 100 of which is Forest Land, well wooded—10 acres in fine Meadow and the balance in fair farming land.

For further particulars apply to W. H. Jones, Esq., of Raleigh, who will show the premises, or address,

P. A. ATKINSON.

Falkland, Pitt co., Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

## NOTICE.

### Great Sale of Valuable Property.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust to me, executed by Robert W. Seawell and William H. Mead, for purposes therein named, the said deed bearing date the 20th day of July, 1849, I shall proceed to sell on Monday, the 11th day of November next, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, TWO TRACTS OF LAND—one adjoining the lands of Kimbrough Jones, John Earp, and others, containing 823 acres—the other, hear Tipper's Cross Roads, adjoining the lands of Richard Smith and others, containing 109 acres. Also,

**Sixteen Likely Negroes,**

Or so many thereof as may be required to satisfy the said Trust.

TERMS made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

RICH'D B. SEAWELL, *Trustee.*

October 30, 1850. 839—ts.

## Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. July 22, 1850. 836—

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers, owners of a tract of land in Wake County, containing 805¾ acres of good tobacco, corn and wheat land, joining the lands of Benj. Rogers, Geo. W. Thompson and others, offer it for sale. Said land has all the necessary buildings on it, and will, if not sold at private sale, be offered to the highest bidder on the premises, on the 15th day of November next. Terms of sale then made known. Brittain McDade or Alsey Jones will show the land to any persons wishing to purchase.

JOHN B. JOHNS,
WILLIAM SHIPP,
ALSEY JONES and others.

All persons indebted to the estate of Nancy Shipp, deceased, will please come forward and settle; and those having claims against said estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice may be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JOHN B. JOHNS, *Admr.*

September 1, 1850. 831—7t.

## House and Lot in Franklinton

*FOR SALE.*

IN obedience to a Commission to me directed, by a Decree of the Superior Court of Franklin County, Fall Term, 1850, I shall, on Saturday the 23rd day of November next, sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the premises, in the town of Franklinton, the House and Lot owned and occupied by the late Clement Wilkins, Dec'd. The lot contains about Six Acres. The Dwelling House is a large two Story Building, with ten well finished rooms—fire places to each. Attached is a good Kitchen, Negro Houses, Cotton House, Stables, &c.

A credit of six months will be given. Bond with undoubted security will be required of the purchaser.

ISAAC H. DAVIS, Com.

October 30, 1850. 839—2t.

## Sale of Valuable Negoes &c.

ON Thursday, 14th November next, we shall sell at the late residence of John Chamblee deceased,

**Fourteen Likely Negroes,**

Men, Women, Boys and Girls, including one good Blacksmith—also, a considerable quantity of Corn, Fodder, Hogs, &c., &c.

A credit of nine months will be given, with bond and good security.

RAYFORD CHAMBLEE, W. B. CHAMBLEE, } Exrs.

October 9, 1850. 837.—tds.

*** Register copy till day of sale and forward account to this office.

## Important Sale of Negroes.

THE Subscriber will expose to public Sale, on the 15th of November next, at the late residence of Nancy Shipp, deceased,

**Nine Valuable Negroes,**

consisting of men, women, and children, the property of the late Tillar Shipp.

A credit of nne months will be given, and bonds with approved security required.

JOHN B. JOHNS,
*Admr. de bonis non.*

Wake, Sept. 30, 1850 835—tds.

## Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

## Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

## Wanted

1000 BUSHELS OF FLAX SEED, for which the market price will be given.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

## MOST TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS

DURIG the MONTH of OCTOBER, At the

### CITADEL OF PRIZES.

**$860,000**

Sold and paid by those Prize Kings of America,

### PYFER & CO.

No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

The long-continued and unbounded success of their House in selling the Grand Capitals, is a matter of astonishment to all our cotemporaries. No wonder, then, that we stand at the head in the estimation of the public. Some charge it to Necromancy—some to one thing, and some to another, but the grand secret is that we attend most rigidly and faithfully to the interests of our Patrons, believing and feeling that the two are blended, and one!

This has been our beacon from the time we started to become dispensers of Prizes, hence the rapid growth of our business, and the great success that has attended the investments of the tens of thousands who have "risked a little to gain much." To try us, is to know us, to know us, is a Fortune.

A $5 or $10 invested in any one of the following Brilliant Schemes, through us, cannot well fail to realize thousands in return. Who will fail to make so trifling an investment?

☞ Remember Pyfer & Co's business and success in selling Prizes is such, that $10 invested with them is safer and surer to realize a handsome Prize, than $100 would be with any other Broker!!

### Grand Lotteries for November, 1850.

*Confidence Strictly Observed.*

| Date Nov. | Capital Prizes. | No. of Ballots. | | Price of Tickets. | Price of Packages. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | $20,000 | 66 Nos | 10 drawn | $5 | $16 00 |
| 2 | 33,000 | 75 Nos | 13 drawn | 10 | 35 00 |
| 4 | 25,000 | 78 Nos | 11 drawn | 8 | 32 00 |
| 5 | 20,000 | 75 Nos | 12 drawn | 5 | 18 00 |
| 6 | 35,000 | 78 Nos | 16 drawn | 10 | 40 00 |
| 7 | 24,000 | 75 Nos | 13 drawn | 5 | 17 00 |
| 8 | 20,000 | 72 Nos | 11 drawn | 5 | 18 00 |
| 9 | 40,000 | 78 Nos | 13 drawn | 12 | 45 00 |
| 11 | 27,500 | 75 Nos | 15 drawn | 8 | 30 00 |
| 12 | 20,000 | 78 Nos | 13 drawn | 5 | 18 00 |
| 13 | 30,000 | 75 Nos | 13 drawn | 10 | 35 00 |
| 14 | 18,000 | 78 Nos | 13 drawn | 5 | 18 00 |
| 15 | 15,000 | 75 Nos | 14 drawn | 4 | 13 00 |
| 16 | 50,000 | 75 Nos | 12 drawn | 15 | 55 00 |
| 18 | 5 of 12,000 | 78 Nos | 13 drawn | 8 | 27 00 |
| 19 | 25,000 | 78 Nos | 10 drawn | 5 | 20 00 |
| 20 | 30,000 | 75 Nos | 15 drawn | 10 | 30 00 |
| 21 | 18,000 | 78 Nos | 13 drawn | 5 | 18 00 |
| 22 | 20,000 | 75 Nos | 15 drawn | 5 | 15 00 |
| 23 | 37,500 | 78 Nos | 13 drawn | 10 | 37 00 |
| 25 | 27,500 | 75 Nos | 11 drawn | 8 | 32 00 |
| 26 | 20,000 | 78 Nos | 15 drawn | 5 | 16 00 |
| 27 | 30,000 | 78 Nos | 13 drawn | 10 | 37 00 |
| 28 | 20,000 | 75 Nos | 12 drawn | 5 | 18 00 |
| 29 | 3 of 10,000 | 72 Nos | 13 drawn | 5 | 16 00 |
| 30 | 60,000 | 78 Nos | 20 drawn | 20 | 100 |

In addition to the above Brilliant Schemes, we have tickets in all the Lotteries drawn in the State of Maryland, and advertised by other Agents.

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
Or Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.

Oct. 22d, 1850. 839—

## NOTICE.

*To the surviving Officers and Soldiers of the War of 1812, or of the Indian Wars since 1790, or their Widows and Children:*

BY a recent Act of Congress the surviving Officers and Soldiers of the last War with Great Britain, or their Widows or minor heirs; also the surviving Officers and Soldiers of any of the Indian Wars since 1790, or their Widows or minor heirs, and also the Commissioned Officers who were engaged in the late war with Mexico, are entitled to Bounty Lands in quantity from 40 to 160 acres, upon making satisfactory proof of the services rendered.

The undersigned tenders his professional services to those interested, and if he receives a sufficient number of applications he will go to Washington city as soon as the claims are prepared for action there. Where the Certificates of Discharge are in existence there will be less trouble in making out the necessary proofs.

N. J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C., Oct. 15th, 1850. 837—1m.

## HENRY GERHARDT,

### MERCHANT TAILOR,

*SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.*

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

**Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimming**

of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

**Ready-Made Clothing,**

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.

Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837—3m.

## MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

### MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

*TRAVELLING PUBLIC*

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

## THE SCHOOL AT HAMILTON,

*MARTIN CO. N. C.*

MR. J. H. HORNER resumes charge of the School at Hamilton, the 1st Monday in January next.

In the Classical department the studies, as heretofore, will be strictly preparatory to the University.

Board in the Principal's family and Tuition per session of five months, - - - - - $55 00

Hamilton is situated on an elevated plain near Roanoke river, twelve miles above Williamston, and is considred a healthy location.

P. P. CLEMENTS, *Sec. Board Trus.*

Hamilton, October, 1850. 839td.—

## NOTICE.

*Office Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. Co. Wilmington, 21st October, 1850.*

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, will be held at Wilmington, on Thursday, the 14th day of November next.

JAS. S. GREEN, *Sec'y.*

October 19. 139—tf.

## Legislative Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the ensuing General Assembly of the State of North Carolina for the passage of an act to incorporate the Board of Trustees of the Oxford Female College or Institute, to be located in the Town of Oxford, Granville County, N. C.

N. J. PALMER, *Secretary.*

October 30, 1850. 839—

2000 lbs. Sperm and Tallow Candles, Best Brands, just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Sept. 21st, 1850 834—

## TO THE WORLD GENERALLY,

**North Carolina Specially,**

**And Our Friends and Patrons Particularly!**

**The Largest Assortment of Goods**

*EVER OFFERED FOR SALE*

In the State of North Carolina, both in the Piece, and READY MADE,

To which we invite the attention of the public.

### OLIVER & PROCTER,

### MERCHANT TAILORS, NO. 1.

**Sign of the R R R R.**

**Ugly Row, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.**

THE Immortal Insect, *alias* the Bugg, *alias* Oliver, of Oliver and Procter, has just returned from the City of Gotham, otherwise New York, the London of America. Spent six weeks in said diggins selecting an assortment of Goods that for quality and style never were surpassed, and rarely ever equalled. All of which are at hand and ready for exhibition. Whilst absent said *distinguished* personage for the benefit of the firm partially, but for the public more particularly, had cut and made under his own special direction and supervision, a very large and

**General Assortment of Clothing,**

embracing Black Dress and Frock Coats, all sizes and prices, Brown, Green, Blue, Drab, &c., &c., Business Sacks and Frocks, Overcoats and Cloaks, all colors. Pants and Vests all kinds from the low vulgar to the Peru or highfalutin. Dress Shirts, under Shirts, all kinds. Drawers of every description. Heavy Silk under Shirts. Net cotton Drawers, a new article, to which we invite special attention. Stocks, Cravats, all grades, Scarfs, Gloves, white, black, and colored Suspenders, Neck Collars,

**JENNY LIND SHIRTS,**

direct from Stockholm, &c. &c.

Also whilst absent heard Jenny Lind sing—sat within four feet of Gennin the Hatter, the man what paid two hundred and twenty-five dollars for his ticket and made money at that; presented Jenny with a riding Cap, thereby rendering himself immortal, as no Lady can ride unless she has on a Lind Cap, and made too by Gennin, precisely as the Ladies generally who have heard of our fame for making "them coats" consider their Lords much handsomer and more fashionable men, when rigged out at the Store where clothing is fashioned by art.

**To Members of the Legislature, &c.**

Members of the approaching Legislature in want of Clothing this Winter would save twenty-five per cent if not fifty by postponing the purchasing of their clothing until their arrival here. Be sure and dont mistake our establishment, dont let any body persuade you, that they can do as well by you as we can. Dont suffer yourselves to be humbugged—that is a commodity we dont deal in, and our friends know it. Gentlemen living in this county or out of it, would do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest. Persons need no longer complain of high prices. If you want clothing for yourselves, your children or your neighbors, call, we can sell them cheaper than you can buy the goods much less have them made. See Sign.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Raleigh, Oct. 9, 1850. R. R. R. R.

### Postscript!

P. S. We take this occasion to render our most grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us since our commencement in business, and trust that by promptly executing their orders and *spreading* ourselves for their benefit, not only to merit but to receive the appelation of "well done good and faithful servants" by a continuance of their custom. Our friends and customers at a distance will please read our advertisement and send on their orders; we are anxiously waiting for them.

Latest London, Paris and Northern fashions just to hand.

Cutting of all kinds attended to immediately.

O. & P.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—

## $125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.

Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

## ALFRED MITCHELL,

### Fashionable Hair-Dresser & Barber.

RALEIGH, N. C.

"Whoever dare these Boots displace,
Must meet Bombastes face to face."

ALFRED Mitchell *alias* "BOOTS," for short, and by way of dignity, respectfully informs his numerous customers that he has fitted up his establishment in the best style, and is now prepared to carry on his business as Barber just "as it used to was," with the exception that he thinks he has improved by practice both in skill and manners.

The Members of the approaching Legislature and my old customers especially, of that body will always find me ready to shave and trim hair in the quickest, easiest and fashionable manner, and if any should desire the old fashion "*Boots*" will be entirely agreeable, and conform to the tastes and wishes of his customers.

On application, ladies and gentlemen can have their hair curled most elegantly and according to the prevailing fashions. Hair will also be cleaned of dandruff, and, if requested, dyed any color to suit the customer.

No references are made to any particular gentlemen—resting his qualifications upon the good opinions of a generous community, which he has served in his line of business for a number of years.

His Establishment is on Fayetteville Street, two doors above the Yarbrough House, and opposte the City Hotel.

October 2, 1850. 835—tf.

## Upholster and Mattress Maker.

SOAPS, Lounges, Easy-chairs, &c. manufactered in every style to order, and at the shortest notice.

BED MATTRESSES,

of all kinds, including the much improved Shuck and Cotton Mattresses, which will be a perfect luxury Summer or Winter.

N. B. Mattress manufactory is in rear of my Barber shop. All orders thankfully received and attended to with promptness and despatch.

The workmen hitherto employed by J. Henry Harris Mattress Maker in this city, are at present under my control and in my employ, and are warranted and recommended to be excellent workmen.

ALFRED MITCHELL.

Raleigh, July 185 0 829—

## Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

THIS MASONIC BODY will convene in this city, on Monday evening the 2nd of December next, at 7 o'clock, and will continue its sittings until all business which may be submitted for its consideration, shall be disposed of. All individuals concerned in the deliberations of this body, are respectfully requested to attend.

Lodges which have been working under *dispensations* will not fail to apply for *Charters,* if they wish to secure a permanent existence.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Gr ecretary.

Raleigh. Sept. 25th, 1850. 835—tf.

## Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to make certain amendments in the Charter of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Nov. 5, 1850. 840.—3t.

## North Carolina, Forsythe Co.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1850.

AT the Court House door in Salem, Forsythe county, on the third Monday in December next, I shall proceed to sell the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1848 and cost for advertising.

| Acres. | Person's Names | Location | Taxes |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 3-4 | Joseph Fry | Salem District, | $1 42 |
| 5 | Wm Reich, | do | 2 35 |
| 22 1-2 | Jonathan Stewert, | do | 1 98 |
| 100 | Parmanor Stoth, | do | 4 02 |
| 38 | sh, | do | 2 98 |
| 19 3-4 | Michael Bruner, | Old Town | 1 72 |
| 133 | Catharine Brown, | do. | 2 06 |
| 121 | A. Davis, | do. | 2 09 |
| 1 | Jesse Alherson, | South Fork, | 2 09 |
| 60 | Jesse Craver, | do. | 2 01 |
| 40 | Tobias Bukel, | do. | 1 46 |
| 30 | Alexander Blum, | do. | 2 53 |
| 17 | Joseph Miller, | do. | 82 |
| 200 | David Rominger, | do. | 62 |
| 15 | John Stewert, | do. | 1 52 |
| 20 | John L. Swaim, | do. | 1 72 |
| 37 | Sarah Spaugh, | do. | 62 |
| 20 | Lewis Shult, | do. | 1 72 |
| 39 | Taylor Vasoter, | do. | 2 14 |
| 50 | Soloman Zimermon, | do. | 2 35 |
| 71 | Reuben Longworth, | do. double, | 5 01 |
| 100 | Polly Marklin | do. " | 1 25 |
| 20 | Lewis Tesh, | do. | 84 |
| 50 | Daniel Stewart, | do. | 1 68 |
| 75 | T. L. Peddicord, | Broad Bay, | 2 35 |
| 10 | Lewis Snider, | do. | 1 39 |
| 81 | Alexander Snider, | do. | 2 77 |
| 106 | Joshua Snider, | do. | 2 98 |
| 165 | David Smith | do. | 3 45 |
| 171 | Philip Snider, | do. | 4 17 |
| 205 | Moses Deen, | Deep River, | 3 75 |
| 20 | Heirs of Martha Kester, | do. | 16 |
| 78 | Emanuel Herill, | do. | 1 94 |
| 60 | George W. Stewert, | do. | 1 99 |
| 75 | Thomas Chipman, | Middle Fork, | 2 56 |
| 98 3-4 | R. W. Davis, | do. | 2 14 |
| 877 | John Hiatt, | do. | 5 07 |
| 50 | Jackson Peddicord, | do. | 41 |
| 30 | John Linvill's heirs, | Belew's Creek, | 24 |
| 100 | Abner Walker, | do. | 2 04 |
| Double | Tax for unlisted Land for the year 1849. | | |
| 128 | Jacob Reich, | Old Town, | 3 04 |
| 133 | Catharine Brown | do. | 4 00 |
| 30 | Mary Aust, | do. | 48 |
| 70 | Reuben Longsworth, | South Fork, | 4 80 |

W. FLYNT, Jr. *Sheriff.*

*Salem, Sept. 19, 1850.* 836—6t.

## Sheriff's sale of Land for Taxes.

AT the Court House door in Germanton, Stokes Co., on the second Monday in December next, I will proceed to sell the following Lands lying in the Counties of Stokes and Forsythe, or so much therof as will pay the Taxes due thereon and costs for advertising.

| Acres | By whom given in | Districts | Tax |
|---|---|---|---|
| 58 | Jonathan Jarvis, | South Fork, | 6 60 |
| 95 | Bradford Vawtes, | do | 2 60 |
| 131 | William Longworth, | do | 1 20 |
| 22½ | Green Roberts, | Salem, | 1 73 |
| 33 | Emanuel Tesh, | Broad Bay, | 60 |
| 60 | Sowell Frazer, | do | 40 |
| 1 lot | Spruce M Swain, | do | 1 65 |
| 54½ | Isaac Teague, Senr., | do | 80 |
| 10 | Sampson Wright, | do | 1 33 |
| 100 | Polly Marklin, | South Fork, | 1 20 |
| 120 | A. J. Peddicond, | Broad Bay, | 1 00 |
| 60 | John Tesh, | Salem, | 1 97 |
| 484 | Julius C. Glascock, | Richmond, | 8 90 |
| 200 | Edward Crews, | Belews Creek, | 3 85 |
| 96 | Thomas C. Deen, | do | 2 05 |
| 243 | John Hartgrove, | Saura Town | 4 35 |
| 25 | William Southern, | do | 20 |
| 200 | Alexander Watson, | Quaker Gapp, | 80 |
| 100 | Martha Barnes heirs, | Richmond, | 80 |
| 410 | Perkins & Taylor, | do | 3 28 |
| 80 | William Mosley's heirs, | do | 64 |
| 25 | James Isbell, | Meadows, | 40 |
| 9 | Charles Griffin, | Snow Creek, | 40 |
| 500 | Lewis B. Bohannan, | do | 4 00 |
| 45 | Ben. Forsythe's heirs, | Shores Reed, | 2 16 |
| 18 | Richard Hill's heirs, | Snow Creek, | 1 77 |
| 90 | J. Crews, son of Dorothy, | Deep River, | 2 05 |
| 80 | Emanuel Harrold, | do | 1 85 |
| 60 | Robt. Swain, | do | 1 85 |
| 179 | Thomas Jordan, | do | 1 51 |
| 215 | Moses Deen, | do | 3 45 |
| 9½ | Edward Jord, | Belews Creek, | 20 |
| 7 | Franklin Dobson, | do | 10 |
| 59 | Armsted Quillin, | do | 20 |
| 32 | Sowell Barham, | Deep River. | 1 45 |
| 63 | Heirs of Haly Davis, | do | 19 |
| 100 | David McCollum, | do | 1 30 |
| 111 | Jesse Swain, | do | 1 20 |
| 100 | Thomas E. Harold, | do | 1 45 |
| 75 | Isaac Cook, | Quaker Gapp, | 1 22 |

JNO. G. HILL, Sheriff.

Sept. 12, 1850. 835—pd.

## Sale of Land for Taxes.

THERE will be sold on the 2nd Monday in December next, at the Court House in Whiteville, the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the years 1848 and 1849:

10,000 Acres, the property of John H. White, it being a part of the Big Swamp, lying on both sides of the White Marsh, and on the east side of N. L. Williamson and D. F. Williamson's Survey. $28 25.

1,600 Acres, the property of David Lewis, not given in—subject to a double Tax, lying in Whitesville District, $37 38½.

200 Acres, the property of S. N. Richardson, not given in for 1849—subject to a double Tax, lying in Whitesville District, $3 57.

200 Acres, the property of Jacob Strickland, lying on Long Branch, 67 cts.

90 Acres, more or less, lying on both sides of Bull Skin Bay, the property of the heirs of John Goodwin, deceased, $1,95.

21 Acres, property of Needham Merritt, on the South side of Sole's Swamp, 30 cts.

LEWIS WILLIAMSON, *Shff.*

Sept. 1850. (Pr. Adv. $6.) 835—td.

## CITY OF RALEIGH.

### A Desirable Residence for Sale.

THE Executrix of the late Louis D. Henry, offers for sale his late Residence, near the City of Raleigh. The Dwelling-House is a large and commodious one, and remarkably well built, with all out houses complete. It has about 15 or 17 acres of land attached, under the highest cultivation. The premises being out of the limits of the Corporation is not subject to the City Tax, and still the situation is convenient, and within fifty yards of the Governor's Mansion, in an excellent neighborhood.

The terms of sale would be liberal.

D. K. McRAE.

Raleigh, July 15, 1850. 822—tf.

## Sale of Land for Taxes.

WILL be sold for its Taxes the Lands belonging to Robert M. Brickell, Harris Norfleet's heirs, Abram Ricks and M. Fort, Ballard's heirs, William S. Futrell, Jesse Nelson, Exum Nelson's heirs, before the Court House door, in the town of Jackson, on the first Monday in December, 1850.

| Acres | Owners | Location | Tax |
|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | Harris Norfleet, | Roanoke River, | $8,32 |
| 172 | Robert M. Brickell, | " | 1,92 |
| 11 | " | " | 32 |
| 300 | Ballard's heirs, | Poticasi Creek, | 8,32 |
| 60 | William Futrell, | " | 1,00 |
| 92 | Jesse Nelson, | | 1,52 |
| 60 | Exum Nelson, | | 1,32 |
| 200 | Abram Rix and M. Fort, | | 6,72 |

H. SPIVEY, *Shff.*

Sept. 2, 1850. (Pr. Adv. $3) 835—td.

## FALL STOCK, 1850.

P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICLES.* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

## More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.

October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

ACCORDEONS—100 Prices French Accordeons, of superior tone and finish, selected expressly from a large lot by a competent judge, for sale low.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Sept. 19. 834—

## Just Received

LADIES Black Winter Gaiters, a superior article.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 30. 839—

## HARDINGS' CLOTHING STORE!

**NO. 1, TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS,**

**RALEIGH N. C.**

### AT HOME AGAIN,

WITH the largest assortment of Gents' Ready made Clothing and Fashionable Goods ever before offered in Raleigh. Being connected as most of our customers are aware, with Messrs. Scott, Keen & Company, Manufacturers at Newark, New Jersey, one of the **Largest and best Houses in the U. S.** affords us facilities for conducting our business which others do not possess.

Let it be *distinctly* understood therefore, that our Goods *Are Superior to any others offered in this Market.*

We are our own Manufacturers. We import most of our Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, and pay no second or third profit on these articles, which enables us to offer the same quality of Goods, much less than those Establishments whose purchases are made from Wholesale houses.

We ask only an examination of our Stock, to convince those who are judges of styles and fabrics.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 838—

## BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ *As good Workmen as there is in the Union,* and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose. **His Materials are the best known to the Trade.**

The Latest Fashions always at hand.

Call two doors below the Post Office.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

## BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

### O. L. BURCH.

I AM now receiving from the Northern markets my **Fall Supply of Boots and Shoes,** and without enumerating the articles, I will say that my *STOCK IS LARGE,* and that I will give as good bargains as can be bought in the City.

Raleigh Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

## READY MADE CLOTHING.

SEE! SEE! SEE!

**Sign, R. R. R. R.**

FROCKS and Dress Coats from $2 50 to $14 and $ 0 Sacks from $2 50 to $11; Over coats from $2 50 to $25; Pants from $1 50 to $9; Vests from $1 75 to $5; Shirts from 75 cents to $2 50; all made up under our own inspection, and will be warranted in every particular.

OLIVER & PROCTER,
Merchant Tailors.
R. R. R. R.
Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, October 9th. 836—

## For the Toilet.

12 Doz. Farina Cologne, Genuine,
24 do. American do Assorted,
6 do. Lubin's and Bazine's Extract, of every variety—some new kinds, Jenny Lind, &c.,
24 doz. assorted Preparations for the Hair,
Aromatic Vinegar, Depilatory Powder, Lip Salve, Pomade Divine, Eau Lustrale, Bay Rum, Queen of Flower and Rose Oil, Pearl Powder, Circassion Balls Powder Puffs, just received at PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, September 30th, 1850. 835—

## Board for Members.

WILLIAM T. BAIN occupies the same premises near the State Capitol, and will prepare himself to accommodate

*Some 15 or 20 Members*

of the approaching Legislature, with comfortable board. His charges will be as moderate as the times will admit, and every exertion will be used to please and give satisfaction to all who may patronize him.

Raleigh, Sept. 27th, 1850. 835—ts.

## Negro Clothing.

WE have a large assortment of Negro Clothing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, much less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have their servants to supply.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Oct. 7, 1850 836—tf.

## Youth's Clothing.

ALL sizes, consisting of Coats, Jackets and Pantaloons. OLIVER & PROCTER.

Oct. 7, 1850. 836—tf.

## Children's Clothing,

CONSISTING of Jackets and Pantaloons, attached and detached Over Coats, &c. To which we invite the attention of the Ladies.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Oct. 7, 1850. 336—tf.

## NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS who may wish to obtain copies of the Muster Rolls of one or more Counties of the Militia detached from this State in 1812 and 1814, for the War with Great Britain, can be supplied on reasonable terms, by addressing the subscriber, post paid, at Raleigh.

RUFUS H. PAGE.

October 26, 1850. 839—4t.

## NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina to get an act to be passed to form a new County by the name of Wilson out of portions of the Counties of Edgecombe, Nash, Johnston and Wayne.

MANY CITIZENS.

September 8, 1850. 834—tf.

## Journeyman Tailors Wanted.

TWO JOURNEYMAN TAILORS will find employment by immediate application to Oliver and Procter. None but steady men and first-rate workmen need apply.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Oct. 7, 1850. 836—tf.

## NOTICE

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to have incorporated Holly Springs Lodge of Ancient York Masons, No. 115 of Wake County.

October 2, 1850. 835—ts.

## Dress and Frock Coats.

100, JUST OPENED, of all qualities, well cut and extremely well made.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, October, 12th, 1850. 838—

## Business Coats.

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Oct. 12th, 1850. 838—

## Fine Over Coats.

68, OF THE BEST QUALITY of Blue Black, Brown and Drab Cloths. The prettiest style ever offered in this market.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

October 12th, 1850. 838—

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the ensuing Legislature for an act incorporating the Ringgold Guards, of the City of Raleigh.

October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

## Linseed Oil.

8 Bbs. Mountain Linseed Oil just to hand. 8 bbls. expected next week. All warranted pure and for sale at a small advance by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

## Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

A SUPPLY of the above valuable Medicine this day recived at PESCUD'S.

Raleigh, September 30th, 1850.

## Porter

A FURTHER supply of London Brown Stout Pints. Just recieved at the Drug store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co

Raleigh, Aug 21st, 1850. 828—

## Fine Fancy Cass. Pants.

OUR Stock of Fancy Casimere Pants, cannot be beat

E. L. HARDING & Co.